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## THE REFORM BILL.

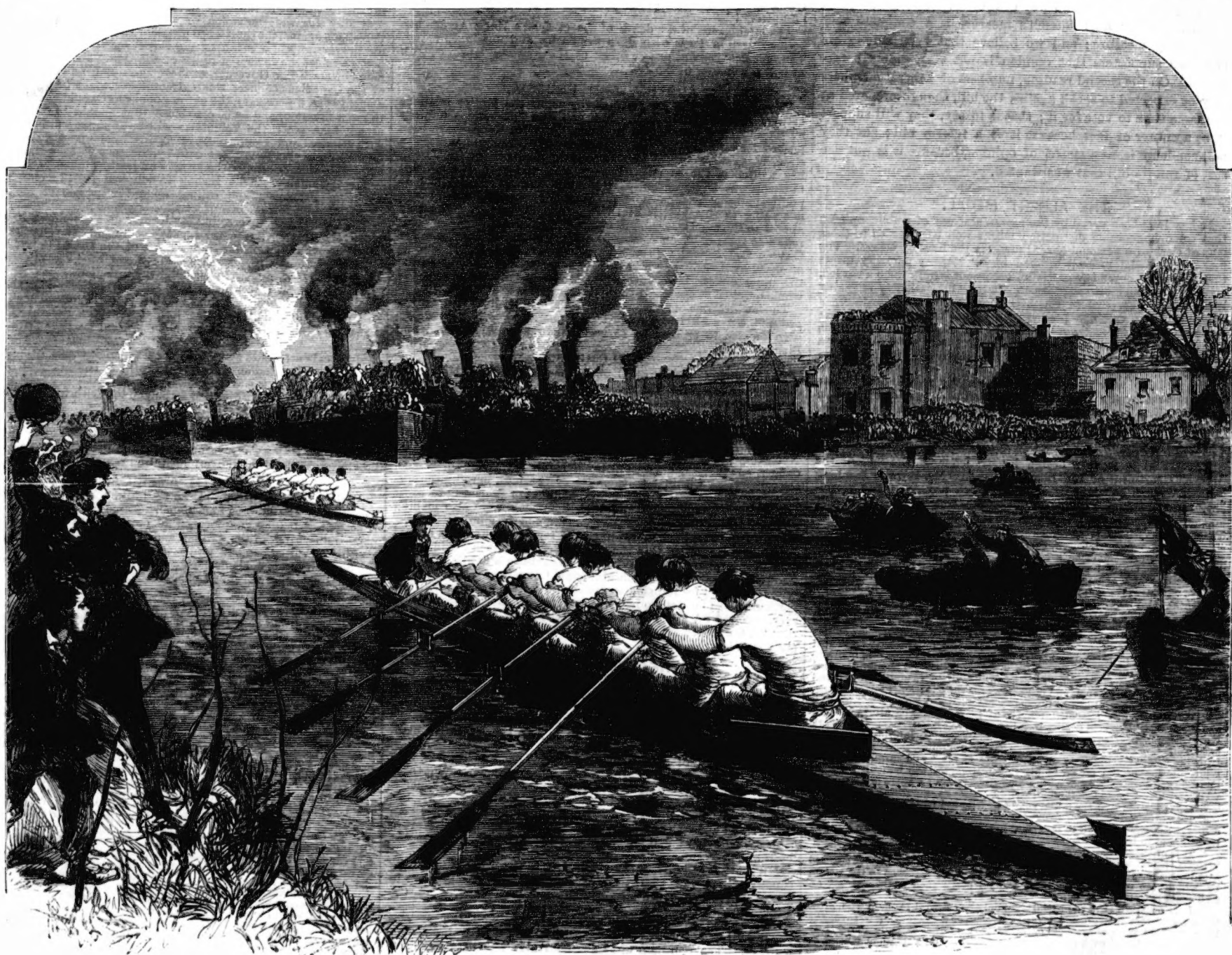
It becomes plainer and plainer every day that Earl Russell's Reform Bill is not much liked, either in or out of the House. It has so much the appearance of a paltry, patched-up compromise that even its most determined supporters cannot throw any enthusiasm into their advocacy of the measure, and are obliged to get rid of their superfluous energy by directing frantic abuse at the heads of its opponents. The members of the Government, however, are compelled by their own position to be very moderate in their replies to hostile critics. The framers of the bill intended until the last moment to admit the six-pounder to the right or privilege, whichever it be, of exercising the franchise. The adversaries of the bill objected to the six-pounder that he was not qualified by education or habits for the position to which his patrons proposed to invite him; that his class was too numerous and would swamp all other classes; and, finally, that, if individual six-pounders were really desirous to become electors, the prize of a vote was not beyond their reach, and by a little industry and self-restraint might easily be gained. This last argument seems to us an excellent one. It is absurd to say that the electoral body in England is unduly limited when every one who chooses to spend £10 a year, or 3s. 10d. a week, in rent may vote. Every workman who is not a teetotaler spends at least 3s. 10d. a week in drink; and the workman who now lives in a £6 house has only to drink a pint of beer less every day in order to enable himself to live in a £10 house, and to become a member of that powerful political class the £10-pounders. When constitutions—



THE ALBERT MEDAL.

such as the ancient historic constitutions of Poland and Hungary—have become terribly corrupt, and have ended by bringing about a general dissolution of political morality, that result has been, above all, due to the fact that the electoral body was a close body—that it had ceased to be recruited and refreshed by an influx from beneath, until, at last, like a pool without a spring, it became a stagnant and putrid mass. But between shutting out the working people from the franchise and lowering the franchise so as to place it within the immediate reach of all, whether they care to have it or not, there is an immense difference, and the true mean lies somewhere between these extremes.

The Government journals, in supporting the bill, or, rather, in attacking those who consider it incomplete, and who complain that, practically, it will leave the question of reform just where it is now, instead of settling it, at least for a time, make one very absurd accusation. All who venture to point out that Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone cannot, in their hearts, have much faith in the seven-pounders, or they would not be so much afraid of the six-pounders, and that the extension of the franchise unaccompanied by redistribution of seats will increase that corruption which it should be the first object of a reform bill to diminish, are told that they are the enemies of the working man, that they do not wish labour to be fairly represented, and so on. For our part, we consider the interests of the working man by no means fairly represented in Parliament. Indeed, they are scarcely represented there at all. But the matter would not be mended by increasing the number of voters in boroughs and counties. In the last of Mr. Bagehot's valuable articles



THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: THE FINISH.



on the English Constitution (published in the *Fortnightly Review*) it is shown that a machinery formerly existed by which the working classes *did* find themselves represented in Parliament, and that this was thoughtlessly swept away by the Reform Bill of 1832. It certainly will not be restored by the Reform Bill of 1866, which offers the working man the poor consolation of a vote but gives him no hope that he will be able to make his voice heard.

If a few constituencies could be formed in which a clear majority of votes would be in the hands of working men we should be able to learn what the opinions and views of this class really are, not so much on political affairs, as on various important questions of everyday life, which are constantly presenting themselves. At present labour, and the interests of labourers in the country and of operatives in towns, can hardly be said to be represented in the British Parliament. Do Mr. Bright, for instance, and his compeers represent the "hands" of the great manufacturing towns? This can scarcely be the case; for Mr. Bright and his own workmen are sometimes at daggers drawn. The last time there happened to be a strike at Mr. Bright's carpet-manufactory, the master was, no doubt, in the right, and the workmen in the wrong. The men had no claim to increased wages, and Mr. Bright only did his duty in refusing to accede to their demands. All we maintain is that in cases of this kind the employers have their story to tell, and the employed theirs; and that the story of the latter, if taken up by the former, will not be told fairly, but will be altogether perverted.

It is equally absurd to pretend that agricultural labourers and small tenants are fairly represented by large landowners. In some of the medieval Constitutions a place in Parliament was given to an advocate, whose special, appointed duty it was to defend the interests of the serfs and to see that no injurious change was made in the laws regulating their condition. It would be quite contrary to the spirit of our Constitution to have class representatives, formally recognised as such; but this must not prevent us from looking in the face such facts as these—that the interests of an Irish tenant who desires above all things a tenants'-right bill cannot be represented by an Irish landlord, who is decidedly opposed to such a measure; and that the interests of operatives, for whose benefit and improvement the Ten Hours' Bill was passed, cannot be represented by manufacturers who opposed that bill, with many others of the same tendency.

A man may have the best feelings towards the working classes and still be opposed to the new Reform Bill. The two propositions are in no way connected. The great question is, whether Earl Russell's measure is a complete and satisfactory measure; and we believe that even among his professed supporters that opinion is not very widely entertained. On the second reading, numbers of Liberal members may be expected to speak against the bill, though prepared at the same time to vote for it; that is to say, they will support it, as a matter of fact, because it is a reform bill; but they will condemn it, as a matter of opinion, because it is not the sort of reform bill that was wanted.

#### THE ALBERT MEDAL.

It has long been urged by the representatives of public opinion that some honourable distinction might well be awarded to those who at their own personal hazard preserve the lives of others. The new Albert Medal recently ordered by her Majesty partially meets this suggestion. We say partially, because it is only to be awarded, according to the motto impressed upon it, "for gallantry in saving life at sea." Nevertheless, its institution, so far from precluding a like reward for valorous preservation of life under other circumstances—of fire, for instance—is rather an admission of a principle, ancient enough, inasmuch as the old Romans were wont to bestow a mural crown upon the civilian who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen.

The medal, of which we publish an Engraving, may be described as a copper-bronze garter, edged with gold, and bearing an inscription in gold, in relief. The monogram is in gold, behind which lies a plaque of blue enamel. The surmounting Albert coronet is also of bronze, picked out with gold. The attaching ribbon is of dark blue, with two white stripes.

The medal is from a design by Mr. Jemmett Browne, of the Wreck Department of the Board of Trade. Mr. Browne has long been known as an amateur artist of much promise. The manufacturers are Messrs. Phillips, of Cockspur-street.

The following is the Royal warrant instituting the new order:—  
Victoria R.—Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

Whereas, we, taking into our Royal consideration that great loss of life is sustained by reason of shipwrecks and other perils of the sea, and taking also into consideration the many daring and heroic actions performed by mariners and others to prevent such loss, and to save the lives of those who are in danger of perishing by reason of wrecks and perils of the sea; and taking, also, into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such efforts by some mark of our Royal favour: Now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding such actions as aforesaid, we have instituted and created, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, institute and create a new decoration, which we are desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after, and are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

1. It is ordained that the distinction shall be styled "The Albert Medal," and shall consist of a gold oval-shaped badge or decoration, enamelled in dark blue, with a monogram composed of the letters V. and A. interlaced, with an anchor erect, in gold, surrounded with a garter, in bronze, inscribed in raised letters of gold "For gallantry in saving life at sea," and surmounted by a representation of the crown of his Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort, and suspended from a dark blue ribbon of five eighths of an inch in width, with two white longitudinal stripes.
2. It is ordained that the medal shall be suspended from the left breast.
3. It is ordained that the names of those upon whom we may be pleased to confer the decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the Office of the Board of Trade.
4. It is ordained that anyone who, after having received the medal, again performs an act which, if he had not received such medal, would have entitled him to it, such further act shall be recorded by a bar attached to the ribbon by which the medal is suspended, and for every such additional act an additional bar may be added.
5. It is ordained that the medal shall only be awarded to those who, after the date of this instrument, have, in saving, or endeavouring to save, the lives of others from shipwreck or other peril of the sea, endangered their own lives; and that such award shall be made only on a recommendation to us by the President of the Board of Trade.
6. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person on whom such distinction is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which, in our judgment, disqualifies him for the said decoration, his name shall forthwith be erased from the registry of individuals upon whom

the said decoration shall have been conferred by an especial warrant under our Royal sign manual, and his medal shall be forfeited; and every person to whom the said medal is given shall, before receiving the same, enter into an engagement to return the same if his name shall be so erased as aforesaid under this regulation. It is hereby further declared that we, our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstance demanding such expulsion; moreover, we shall at all times have power to restore such persons as may at any time have been expelled to the enjoyment of the decoration.

The issue of the new medal could not be better inaugurated than by conferring it upon the actor in the heroic deed recorded in the following paragraph, which we copy from a local contemporary:—

On Friday, the 23rd inst., during a heavy gale from the south-west, a barque was observed close in shore endeavouring to weather the Start Point: failing to do this, she came ashore on the Prawle rocks, half a mile to the west of Start Lighthouse. Mr. Poppstone, the occupier of the Start estate, who had been anxiously watching this ill-fated ship, and who was the only witness of the disaster in this lonely spot, proceeded at once over the precipitous cliffs; and with a rope succeeded in saving three of the crew at the imminent risk of his own life—one sea having washed him off the rock, but in the returning wave he regained his footing. The vessel proved to be the *Spirit of the Ocean*, R. Cary, master, registered 550 tons, bound for Halifax. She struck on the rocks at half-past six p.m., and parted amidststomping over keel uppermost; the fore part, in which were the crew, turning over and drowned in the poop cabin. The sole survivor from that part of the ship was the mate, who was rescued from his perilous position at ten p.m. by Mr. Poppstone, with the assistance of the coastguard, who arrived at eight from the Tor-cross station with their rocket apparatus. Of the crew, only Creighton Jenkins (mate), William Impett (boatswain), and Muller and another German (seamen) are saved.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The only event of special interest which has occurred in Paris since our last Number was issued was the reply of the Emperor to the address from the Corps Législatif. The address was presented by a deputation, on Thursday week, when his Majesty replied as follows:—

The great majority of the Corps Législatif have confirmed once more, by voting this address, the policy which has given you fifteen years of tranquillity and prosperity. I thank you. Without allowing yourselves to be carried away by vain theories, presented in a seductive garb, as alone capable of aiding the emancipation of thought and the progress of humanity, you said to yourselves, "We also desire to attain those ends while regulating our march by the appeasement of passions and the wants of society." Is not our motive the common welfare, and what attraction would your mission have for you or my power for me, if separated from the love of justice? Would you go through such long and arduous labours if you were not inspired by true patriotism? Could I have borne the weight of government for the last eighteen years, with its incessant anxieties and heavy responsibility before God and before the nation, if I had not felt within me that strength which is afforded by the sense of duty and by the consciousness of having a useful mission to carry out? France, equally with ourselves, desires progress, stability, and liberty; but a liberty which shall develop intelligence, generous instincts, and the noble exertions of labour—not a liberty bordering upon license, which would excite evil passions, destroy all belief, rekindle hatred, and give rise to disorder. We require a liberty which shall enlighten, control, and discuss the actions of the Government, but not become an arm to undermine and overthrow it. Fifteen years ago, when nominal chief of the State, without effective power and without support in the Chamber, but strong in my conscience and the suffrages which had elected me, I ventured to declare that France would not perish in my hands. I have kept my word. For fifteen years France has developed and increased, and her high destiny will be accomplished. After us our sons will continue our work. My guarantee for this is the assistance of the great bodies of the State, the devotion of the army, the patriotism of all good citizens; and, lastly, that Divine protection which has never failed our country.

His Majesty's speech was received with repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The intelligence of the death of the ex-Queen Marie Amélie has been received in Paris with deep sympathy and unfeigned regret. The *Moniteur* and one or two other of the journals, however, took no notice whatever of the event.

#### AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

There still seems to be great doubt as to the precise relations between Austria and Prussia. It is now said that various military movements have been made, and that Prussian troops have been pushed forward to the Silesian frontier. With matters in such a state, it is rather curious to read that the Emperor Francis Joseph has written to the King of Prussia congratulating him on his birthday. It is significantly added that the letter contained no political allusions. Meantime the rumour is renewed that Prussia is seeking to buy Austria off. Prussia, it is said, is making an appeal to the minor German States. A circular note has been sent round to them in which Austria is charged with having broken the Gastein Convention. Prussia expresses fears lest she should be attacked by Austria, and asks what assistance she may expect from the minor States. It is added that Austria has offered to refer the whole question at issue to a European congress.

The fortifications of Cracow are being armed with the utmost expedition, the work being carried on night and day. Troops have been ordered to proceed to several points between Teschen and Bielitz.

#### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the bill for increasing the number of the members of the Senate by four, and of the Chamber of Deputies by eight. There were 59 votes for and 45 against the measure.

#### CHINA.

According to advices from Shanghai to the 9th of February the Nyenfei rebellion was becoming more alarming. Newchong was in danger, and the residents were drilling. Hankow was also threatened, the rebels being within twenty miles of the city, burning the surrounding villages. The foreign residents were preparing to resist any attack. The English and French Consuls were also making arrangements for the safety of the residents, and the gun-boats Cardiff and Algerine were held in readiness to render assistance in case of need. It was reported that the rebels intend to attack Pekin. The rebels near Swatow were said to be organising a flotilla to attack Chowchow-foo. The French Municipal Council of Shanghai had been imprisoned for refusing to deliver up certain documents. The particulars had not transpired. According to later advices, however, received via Galle by overland telegraph, and published on the 21st, the movements of the rebels in the vicinity of the northern ports were less threatening.

#### THE UNITED STATES.

We have news from New York to the 17th inst. President Johnson had made another conversational speech, in which he stated that Congress had now been in session for three months without accomplishing anything practical towards restoring the South; and, while continuing to oppose the Executive plan, they failed to introduce one of their own.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Thaddeus Stevens had made a speech defending the course of the Congress in those matters in which it differed from President Johnson. Mr. Stevens expressed confidence in Mr. Johnson's patriotism and honesty, but claimed the right to differ from him and criticise his acts. In an ironical and humorous tone he denied that the President ever made a speech on Feb. 22, and alleged it was a stupendous hoax invented by the Copperheads.

Mr. Stewart had introduced resolutions in the Senate prescribing conditions for the admission of Southern representatives to Congress. These resolutions, which had been referred to the Reconstruction Committee, suggest the adoption by the Southern States of the Constitutional Amendment, giving the negroes equal civil and political privileges with the whites, including the suffrage. The Southern States should also repudiate the rebel debt, as well as claims on account of the emancipation of slaves. The resolutions recommend that when these terms are complied with a general amnesty of all those engaged in the rebellion should be declared.

In the House of Representatives, on the 14th inst., Mr. Pike (of Maine) asked leave to introduce the following:—

Whereas the Governors of the several British provinces have publicly warned our fishing fleets off the fishing-grounds adjacent to their coasts, and have thus indicated a design to renew the unreasonable claims made by them prior to the negotiation of the Reciprocity Treaty and to annoy our peaceful commerce; therefore,

Resolved,—That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to send a naval force to the fishing-grounds to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of their rights as recognised by the treaty of 1783.

The resolution was withdrawn for the present, but will probably be offered again soon.

The Senate had refused to admit Colorado territory as a State.

The Republicans had carried the New Hampshire election. The Republican members of Congress who advocate Mr. Johnson's policy had held a meeting, at which it was resolved to organise their party in order to support their views, and also to petition the President to remove Mr. Stanton and Mr. Harlan from office.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner had introduced a resolution from the Committee of Foreign Affairs protesting against the transportation to the United States of persons convicted of crime in Europe.

The Fenian excitement still continues, but had apparently abated very much within a few days. Some attributed this to the determined and prompt action of the Canadian authorities in guarding against invasion; while many believed that the leaders of the conspiracy were adopting greater secrecy prior to the culmination of their plans and the immediate inauguration of actual hostilities on British soil. St. Patrick's Day (the 17th), which had been generally set down for a great demonstration, and even advocated as the time for the invasion of Canada, was passing off very quietly when the mail left. The Catholic clergy had vigorously promulgated, by circulars and from the pulpit, the Church fulminations against Fenianism; and this, in addition to the municipal precautions adopted, promised to secure the general preservation of the peace throughout the country. A public meeting had been held at New York with the object of organising a Fenian naval brigade. No important persons were present at the meeting. An anti-Fenian league had been formed in New York. A Fenian mass meeting had been held at Boston, under the auspices of Sweeney and Roberts, at which 10,000 delegates were subscribed. The Fenians are reported to be purchasing largely uniforms, arms, and ammunition, for which, it is said, they have depôts in numerous American towns along the frontiers. At a Fenian meeting held at Chicago to organise regiments armed with Fenian's repeating rifle numerous recruits were enlisted. The board of aldermen and councilmen at New York had passed resolutions emphatically indorsing and encouraging Fenianism. Despatches from Toronto report that a Federal revenue cutter was watching the Fenians off Ogdensburg. It was reported that Sir Frederick Bruce had urged the Government to make a public expression of its reprobation of the Fenian movement. Mr. Seward replied that the Fenian movement was certainly of a dangerous, if not a criminal nature. So long as its leaders kept within the law the Government would not interfere. If they contravened the law, the Government would issue a proclamation on the subject. Two hundred Federal troops had arrived at Fort Porter, at Buffalo, and more were expected. It was supposed they were sent to enforce respect for the neutrality laws.

#### THE BRITISH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

According to advices from Quebec to the 15th inst., the Governor-General of Canada had issued a general order calling out the volunteers, who are to be placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John Mitchell. The Governor regrets, as a measure of precaution, to call into active service so large a number of volunteers, and says that this step does not result from the existence of a condition of war with a foreign State, but is rendered necessary in the performance of the duty devolving upon the Government of providing for the protection of the lives and property of the Canadians against the threatened piratical attacks of lawless men who use the territory of a neighbouring Power openly to organise enterprises against the sovereign rights of the Queen and the security of her subjects. The Governor, confidently relying on the loyal spirit of the Canadians to meet this extraordinary state of things, feels assured that, if necessary, the entire population would come forward to resist invasion, and he is convinced that, should the threatened attack take place, the volunteers will be as successful in repelling such criminal and wanton outrages against humanity and civilisation as were their ancestors when called upon to roll back the tide of legitimate war, or repulse the attacks of lawless invaders.

The Canadian Catholic Bishop Lynch had issued a circular denouncing Fenianism and calling upon the people to repel the invasion.

The Canadians were erecting earthworks at the vulnerable points along the frontier. General Lindeay commands the troops of the Lower Provinces; General Napier those of the Upper Provinces.

At Kingston the St. Patrick's Society had unanimously resolved to assist the Government in repelling the invasion.

The Canadian Government had received information, through the Mayor of Detroit, of the probability of a Fenian attack from that point. It had also been informed that the Federal Government was sending troops to Buffalo to prevent an attack from that quarter.

Montreal despatches state that Sir Frederick Bruce had ordered the British West Indian squadron to sail for Halifax with all the available troops in the West Indies.

The Montreal authorities had forbidden the Irish to parade on St. Patrick's Day.

The Governor of New Brunswick, in his address to Parliament, stated that he was directed to express the strong and deliberate desire of her Majesty's Government that the British North American provinces should form a governmental union.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 12th ult., via Panama, report the condition of affairs to be unchanged. Three of the Spanish steam-frigates, assisted by gun-boats, were cruising to the south of Valparaiso in search of the Chilean and Peruvian fleets. The foreign Consuls at Valparaiso had protested against the measure of Nunez, the Spanish commander, declaring coal to be contraband of war. A financial panic prevailed at Lima.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IN ITALY.—A terrible scene of priestly cruelty and bigotry has just been enacted in the town of Barletta, in Naples. In that town there is a small community of inoffensive Protestants, and against these a Roman Catholic Priest, after several days inflaming the passions of the ignorant mob, put himself at their head and set fire to the Protestant place of meeting and attacked and slaughtered the Protestants, several of whom were butchered in cold blood and three burned alive.

THE SQUIRES OUTWITTING THEMSELVES.—We hope the squires are content. It is stated that the cattle supply of London has risen to its old level, about 4000 head a week, of which 3490 were imported from the Continent. The first effect, therefore, of this wild Cattle Plague Act, forced upon Government by the squires, has been to transfer nearly the whole cattle supply of London, say 200,000 beasts a year, worth at least £4,000,000, to foreign graziers. Tenant farmers, who, and not the landlords, pay for all this fun, will do well to remember the facts at the next election. The latest idea is to prohibit the import of cattle from Holland, under pretence that some of the beasts recently imported were diseased. The squires are too timid. They should prohibit importation altogether, and decree that the butcher should pay 2s. per lb. for beef, half the price to go in aid of rental.—*Spectator*.

SHEEP DISEASE IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Consternation is the only word that can express the effect produced within the last few days by the promulgation of the news that the rinderpest has undoubtedly attacked the sheep in the flock of Mr. Free, of Moor Barns Farm, Maddingly, Cambridgeshire. The plague appeared amongst Mr. Free's horned cattle about a month since, the whole (twenty-four) were attacked, and either died of the disease or were slaughtered within a fortnight. Since then some similar appearances amongst Mr. Free's sheep, and he was induced to again call in the aid of Mr. Sparrow, of Cambridge, the inspector of cattle for the district, who pronounced the disease from which the sheep were suffering to be undoubtedly rinderpest; and this seems to be borne out, as, up to Saturday, twenty-three had died, and a great many others of the flock have been seized with the disorder. Moor Barns Farm, Maddingly, is distant about two miles from Cambridge.



## MEETINGS ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

## BIRMINGHAM.

A PUBLIC meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Townhall, Birmingham, on Monday night, to consider the Government Reform Bill. The Mayor presided, and very soon after his Worship took the chair the hall was three parts filled, and so remained throughout the proceedings.

Mr. Thos. Lloyd, J.P., moved the following resolution:—

That, relying on the promise of her Majesty's Government that a measure for the redistribution of seats will be introduced as soon as possible, the members for the borough be requested to support the bill for the extension of the franchise now before Parliament.

The Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Councillor Dixon and Mr. Grew, a working man, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. S. Wright, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, moved the following:—

That as, in the opinion of this meeting, the provisions of the Government measure fall short of the just expectations of the people, the borough members be requested strenuously to resist any attempt that may be made to limit the scope of the bill, and to exert all their influence to induce the House of Commons to put the most liberal interpretation possible upon all its clauses.

The resolution was duly seconded, supported by several speakers, and carried unanimously. A petition to Parliament, founded upon the resolutions, was adopted.

In the course of the proceedings the following letter was read from Mr. Bright:—

I feel sorry that I cannot be at your meeting to-morrow night to witness and to help the expression of the sentiments of Birmingham upon the question which is now exciting so much interest throughout the country. I cannot write as I could speak, but I must write a few lines to you. The franchise bill now before Parliament is a perfectly honest bill. It will, if it become law, give votes most extensively to the middle class both in counties and boroughs, and it will overthrow the principle of working class exclusion, which was established by the Reform Act of 1832. It will admit to the franchise so many of the working men in all important and populous boroughs that they, as a class, will no longer feel themselves intentionally excluded and insulted by the law. In the counties it will enfranchise 200,000 men; and it may be expected, in some counties, to make the representation less than that of the class of landlords and more that of the great body of the occupiers of houses and land within the county. It will enfranchise in London and in all the great cities a considerable number of young men and of artisans who live in lodgings or in parts of houses; and it will thus extend the franchise to many not included in the suffrage granted by the Reform Act. I say the bill is an honest bill, and if it is the least the Government could offer, it may be that it is the greatest which the Government could carry through Parliament. Parliament is never hearty for reform or for any good measure. It hated the Reform Bill of 1832 and 1833. It hated the bill which repealed the Corn Law in 1846. It does not like the Franchise Bill now upon its table. It is, to a large extent, the offspring of landlord power in the counties, and of tumult and corruption in the boroughs, and it would be strange if such a Parliament were in favour of freedom and of an honest representation of the people. But notwithstanding such a Parliament, this bill will pass if Birmingham and other towns will do their duty. There is opposed to it the Tory party, of whose blindness and folly we have abundant proofs in all its history. We have no reason now to expect from it a wiser course; and we have a small section of men who do not accept the name of Tory, but zealously do its work. These combine to form a conspiracy on which all the hopes of Mr. Disraeli and the Opposition are based. I think a more dirty conspiracy has not been seen in the House of Commons during many generations. It is directed against this bill, and not less against Earl Russell, by whom this liberal and popular policy of the Government has been determined. What should be done and what must be done under these circumstances? What should you fathers did thirty-four years ago, and you know the result. The men who, in every speech they utter, insult the working men, describing them as a multitude given up to ignorance and vice, will be the first to yield when the popular will is loudly and resolutely expressed. If Parliament-street, from Charing-cross to the venerable abbey, were filled with men seeking a reform bill, as it was two years ago with men come to do honour to an illustrious Italian, these slanderers of their countrymen would learn to be civil, if they did not learn to love freedom. This bill appeals to the middle and working classes alike. It is a measure of enfranchisement to both of them, and they should heartily unite in an effort to make it a law. The which the Tories and the "dirty conspiracy" oppose cannot but deserve the support of every liberal man in the kingdom. If the population of the Birmingham district would set apart a day, not for "humiliation," but for a firm assertion of their rights, in great meetings or in one vast gathering, they might sustain this franchise bill, and beat down as by one blow the power that threatens to bolt the door of Parliament against the people. I hope we shall see in all the towns of Great Britain during the coming fortnight a great support of the Government and the bill. If the vote of want of confidence is carried out against the Government, there will be a change of Ministers or a dissolution of Parliament. If the towns do their duty the Government will be safe, because the bill will be safe; and, the suffrage once established on a more rational basis, the country can then turn its attention to the arrangement and distribution of seats, which is just as useful as a wider suffrage to give us a fair representation of the nation. Great meetings and great petitions will be not only useful but effectual.

## MANCHESTER.

An influential meeting of reformers, convened by the National Reform Union, was held in the drawing-room of the Free-trade Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, to consider the best means to be adopted for assisting to carry the Government Reform Bill. Mr. Bright, M.P., was unexpectedly present, and in a speech which was loudly cheered reiterated his opinion of the honesty of the measure and his approval of the circumstances under which it had been introduced by the Government. He referred to the recent speeches from the Liberal side of the House against the bill, which he said had better have been delivered in a country where popular government formed no part of the Constitution. He did not wish to join in any kind of denunciation of Lord Grosvenor, who had moved an amendment, because he had not used any language contemptuous of the people, and was a member of a family that had not been hostile in past times to popular freedom. He, therefore, preferred to wait until the amendment was actually introduced, and would not believe that Lord Grosvenor would lend himself to men who were generally inferior to him in moral sense, and who were anxious, perhaps, to plunge the country into a chaos of agitation, out of which persons like Lord Grosvenor could have nothing to gain. Mr. Bright, in conclusion, dwelt upon the advantages to be derived from an extension of political rights; and recommended, in the event of a dissolution or any great hostility being shown to the measure, that the working men in every town in South Lancashire should appoint a joint committee to take upon themselves the duty of convening a vast meeting of their body to express their approval of the Government bill.

## WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

The reformers of the West Riding are exhibiting their old zeal in the cause of progress. It was resolved at a very influential meeting held at Leeds, on Monday, to convene a county meeting on an early day to support the Government bill. Many other meetings are being arranged in different parts of the county.

## BRIGHTON.

On Monday night a meeting of the electors and non-electors of Brighton was held in the Townhall, for the purpose of giving public expression to the views of the inhabitants respecting the bill for the extension of the franchise introduced by the Government. There was a large attendance, and the proceedings were of an enthusiastic character. The Mayor of Brighton (Mr. Alderman Martin) occupied the chair, and was supported on the occasion by the two Liberal members for the borough, Mr. White and Professor Fawcett. Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett moved,

That this meeting, deeming a wide extension of the franchise as the first question necessary to be determined in Parliamentary reform, cordially approves of the franchise bill proposed by the Government as an honest and substantial measure.

Mr. Cordy Burrows seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Coningham, late M.P. for the borough, and a working man named Wood.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, three cheers being given for Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Henry Willet then moved another resolution, which was as follows:—

That a petition to the House of Commons embodying the foregoing resolutions be agreed upon, and that the Mayor sign the same on behalf of the present meeting; and that the members for the borough be requested to present it to the House of Commons, and that the members for the county be requested to support its progress.

Mr. James Thompson seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The two members for the borough, Mr. White and Professor Fawcett, subsequently addressed the meeting, urging agitation for reform, amid loud cheers.

## WORCESTER.

The Liberals of this city have drawn up a requisition, which has already received numerous signatures, calling upon Mr. Southall, the Mayor, to convene a common hall for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the Government Reform Bill.

## BRADFORD.

The Bradford branch of the National Reform Union are taking steps to evoke the sentiments of the inhabitants of the towns and villages in the Bradford polling district on the Government reform measure, and have issued an address in which they urge them to lose no time in holding meetings and getting up petitions, numerously signed.

## THE REFORM LEAGUE.

The council of the Reform League have determined to support the Government Reform Bill; and, in order to give practical effect to their resolution, will hold a public meeting on Wednesday, the 11th of April, at which several members of Parliament, including Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Alderman Lusk, Mr. McLaren, and Mr. McCullagh Torrens will attend.

## SCOTLAND.

Arrangements are being made to hold a general meeting of delegates, on an early day, either in Glasgow or Edinburgh, in order to consider the proposed Government Reform Bill, and to take such united action as in the circumstances may be deemed necessary. On Thursday evening, at a meeting of the Dundee Reform Committee, Baillie Hay and Mr. Henry Adams were appointed as delegates from Dundee to attend the proposed meeting.

## THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

THE following despatch upon the subject of the cattle plague in Southern Russia has been received from Mr. Murray, her Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa, dated March 8, 1866:—

My Lord, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship's attention the following information respecting the cattle plague, which I have received from Count Tolstoy, president of the Imperial Agricultural Society of Southern Russia:—

1. In this province the losses of cattle by plague are innumerable.  
2. These losses are attributed to the neglect of all precautions to prevent them.

3. The mortality caused by the plague continues till it ceases of itself; and no curative treatment has been yet adopted with success.

4. It should be remarked that there is a tendency among farmers to exaggerate their losses by the plague, and to attribute the deaths of cattle to other diseases than that malady.

5. Careful observations made in Southern Russia furnish strong reason to believe that cattle are subject to diseases closely resembling cholera and typhus.

6. When disease appears, therefore, among a valuable stock, it will be prudent to pay close attention to the particular symptoms of every case; for, although ten to sixty per cent. of the animals attacked by the plague do not recover, yet the loss need not be so great from cholera or typhus, which may be treated frequently by effective remedies.

7. Inoculation has been tried hitherto without a decided result; but it has been suggested that if the malady could be communicated in a mild form, inoculation would be the best precaution to take against it, as it has been satisfactorily proved that it never attacks the same animal twice.

8. Many experiments have been tried to communicate the disease in a mitigated form by inoculation, such as dilution of the pus, and mixing it with other matter; but it has been suggested that the best means are, in the first place, to inoculate a healthy animal not more than one year old, and from that animal afterwards to take matter for the inoculation of others. It is confidently stated that the disease certainly diminishes in intensity as it is transmitted by matter taken from beasts farther and farther removed from the one originally attacked by the plague in the natural way.

9. Mr. J. A. Petroff, in a valuable paper contributed to the Imperial Agricultural Society, states that some years ago he became possessed of large herds of cattle, but has never suffered any considerable loss by the diseases which made sad havoc among the cattle on neighbouring estates. He ascribes these good results to the care taken of his cattle. In winter they are kept in covered inclosures, sufficiently large to allow them freedom of movement and moderate exercise. They are fed on sound hay, carefully chosen and free from must or deleterious weeds, and to each animal is daily given a small portion of salt.

10. In summer, when there are fresh pasture and good water, the salt is only given once a fortnight.

11. In seven years, terminating with the close of last year, scarcely any disease has appeared among the cattle so treated.

12. Mr. Petroff states that, owing to the precautions and rational mode of treatment adopted by him, his losses at the worst times have never exceeded 10 per cent.; while the loss suffered by his tenants and neighbours, who have not taken such precautions, reached nearly 50 per cent.

13. The hides of diseased animals may be preserved by dipping them in a solution of lime and then exposing them to the air for twenty-four hours.

14. A strong solution of salt will perfectly answer the same purpose.

15. Healthy animals have been wrapped in hides so cured, for the sake of experiment, without any ill effects.

16. It is strongly recommended when the plague appears to leave the animals attacked by it to take their chance where they are, and to remove the healthy ones immediately to fresh pastures, as the plague is sometimes believed to be purely local.

17. A superstition exists among the Russian peasantry that the plague is stopped by being transferred to a neighbour's cattle; it is as well, therefore, to guard against any malicious act dictated by this ignorant notion.

E. C. GREVILLE MURRAY.

A GALLANT OFFICER.—The Committee of the Royal National Life-boat Institution have presented, through Commodore Ryder, R.N., their vote of thanks, beautifully inscribed on vellum, to Mr. James Fitzpatrick, chief officer of coastguard, Balbriggan, as a mark of their esteem for his gallant and praiseworthy efforts in rescuing, with his boat's crew, five men belonging to the smack Royal Highlander, wrecked on the sands off Balbriggan on the 29th of October, 1865. This distinguished officer already possesses the silver medal of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, with many other acknowledgments for similar acts of bravery performed from time to time.

LOSS OF A STEAMER WITH ALL THE PASSENGERS AND EIGHTEEN OF THE CREW.—The liner Spirit of the Ocean, Captain Cary, belonging to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick line of steam and sailing packets, from London for Halifax, was wrecked, at 6.40 p.m. on Friday week, at a wild spot on the coast of Devon. Out of twenty passengers and a crew of twenty-two the only survivors are the mate and three seamen. The Spirit of the Ocean was drifting, with split sails, trying to take shelter at Dartmouth. On passing Pear-tree Rock she became unmanageable, drifted upon a rock between Start Point and Pear-tree, and went to pieces almost immediately. A terrific gale was blowing at the time from the southward.

OPEN SPACES ROUND LONDON.—On Saturday last a meeting was held, under the presidency of General Leffroy, at the Alexandra Assembly Rooms, Blackheath, to consider the present condition of the open spaces, and to adopt means for preserving such places to the public. The meeting, which was most influentially attended, had special reference to the condition of Blackheath, which was described by several speakers as most deplorable, being used at all seasons for the exercise of horses, thus destroying the turf; and the Crown right of gravelling being exercised in such a manner as to make a part of the heath useless for exercise, because of the deep pits. It was agreed to form a committee to act with the Common Preservation Society, and to petition in favour of legislation on the subject.

THE LATE GALE.—During the recent heavy gale the following life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution were fortunately instrumental in saving life from shipwreck:—The North Deal life-boat rescued five out of six of the crew of the schooner Peerless, of Aberystwith, which was totally wrecked on the Goodwin Sands—a boy having perished from exhaustion before the arrival of the boat. The Redcar life-boat saved four persons from the billyboy Gipsy, of Wisbeach, which was wrecked on the Redcar rocks. The Dundalk life-boat rescued nine out of ten of the crew of the barque Julia, of Liverpool, which had sunk in Dundalk Bay, one man having been drowned before the boat could reach the wreck. The Cardigan life-boat saved the crew of six men of the Elizabeth, of that place, wrecked on Cardigan Bar. The Great Yarmouth life-boat rescued the schooner Ann, of Torquay, and three of her crew from a perilous position. The Ballycotton life-boat brought ashore eleven men from the ship Alarm, of Belfast. The Penarth life-boat brought the brig Claudia, of Belfast, and her crew of seven men, to a place of safety. The Swansea life-boat saved the crew of eleven men of the brig Vesta, of Whitby, from the rigging of their sunken vessel. The Holyhead life-boat assisted to bring into harbour the schooner Leader and her crew of six men; and the Peterhead life-boat rescued the crew of eight men of the brig Providence, of Drunen. The life-boats of the institution at Hastings, Winchelsea, Worthing, and Bognor, and the Ramsgate life-boat, also put off during the same gale with the view of rendering assistance to the crews of the various vessels in distress; but their services were not ultimately required.

## CLERICAL CHARITY.

AN adjourned hearing of a case, in which a little girl, named Emma Jane Ballard, was brought before the magistrates at petty sessions at Redditch, on a charge of stealing a penny at the parish church of Inkberrow, took place on Friday week, when the child was again brought up and placed in the dock on the charge. Mr. Millward, the chairman, and other magistrates, were on the bench; but the Rev. G. R. Gray, by whom the charge had been preferred, and who had presided on the bench at the previous hearing, sat in an adjoining room alone. Mr. J. Smith, of Birmingham, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Simmons for the defence. An application made by the latter to postpone the case was opposed by Mr. Smith, who said that it had become a matter of character with Mr. Gray that this should not be allowed to hang on him. The public prints had taken up the case, the public of Redditch had taken it up, and Mr. Gray ought to be justified at the earliest possible moment. The magistrates, after a brief consultation, decided that the case should go on. Mr. Smith then opened it, observing that the Rev. Mr. Gray, being anxious that the parish should be provided with a school, had adopted a course which he thought best for the purpose of educating the poorer classes. Mr. Gray had taken a great deal of trouble to keep his school up to the mark, both as respects education and the respectability of the scholars, of whom the prisoner was one. The prisoner was more mischievous in her habits than many other children of the same age, and had, as he should show, been in the habit of lying and using obscene language; and about three weeks ago she stole a penknife, the property of her schoolmistress. Mr. Simmons objected to this, as the prisoner was not charged with stealing the knife, but a penny; and, after a discussion, it was decided that the knife case should not be gone into at present. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Gray, for his own character's sake, would—if not at present, at some future period—make the charge of stealing a knife. Mr. Smith then proceeded with his opening, explaining the circumstances relative to the prisoner having been given into custody; stating that, although taken to Redditch, she was not put into a cell, but allowed to live in the family of the sergeant of police. By taking the course he had done, Mr. Smith contended that Mr. Gray had done all he could to reclaim the girl from her evil course. He then called John Gough, a labourer at Inkberrow, who deposed that, on Sunday, the 11th inst., he gave to his daughter threepence with which to pay her subscription to the village club. His daughter went to church, and, on returning, said that Emma Ballard had taken some money out of her pocket. On cross-examination by Mr. Simmons, the witness reluctantly admitted that he had been once charged with stealing something, and that he "went to Worcester" about it for "fourteen days." On that occasion the prisoner's father gave evidence against him. Sarah Jane Gough, the girl who was robbed of a penny, was then examined, and described the circumstances connected with her losing it. She taxed the prisoner with taking it, and at length the latter gave it up. A girl named Winter was called, and said she was twelve years of age, and had gone to Mr. Gray's school, but she did not know how long. The girl was in such a state of miserable ignorance upon the nature of an oath, or her responsibility to tell the truth, that her evidence could not be taken. Sarah Davis, the schoolmistress from Inkberrow, confirmed the statement of the first witness as to the occurrences in the church, and added that she saw Ballard distinctly put her hand into Gough's pocket and take a penny from it. On being cross-examined, Mrs. Davis said that, though she saw Ballard take the money from the girl's pocket and put it into her own, she did not for a moment think she was taking it with a felonious intent. Mrs. Sarah Worthington, schoolmistress at Inkberrow, said she could not remember any distinct case of untruthfulness on the part of Ballard, but she had a general impression that she was an untruthful child. Mr. Smith was going on to examine the mistress with regard to the knife already referred to, but the Bench stopped him, saying that they were of opinion that the two cases should be kept separate. Robert Worthington spoke to certain complaints having been made of the prisoner using bad language, for which he had himself punished her. Police-constable Hull deposed to apprehending the prisoner by Mr. Gray's orders. No information was laid, nor any warrant issued. The child was to be locked up. The Rev. Mr. Gray, on being called, said he thought the case was a serious one. The prisoner admitted having had the penny. Had this been her first offence, he should have merely reprimanded her. He was anxious, however, to withdraw from the case, and give the child another start. He knew the Ballard family to be a badly brought-up one. This closed the prosecution, and Mr. Simmons put it to the Bench whether they thought a prima facie case for committal had been made out, because if so he should reserve his defence. The magistrates retired for a brief space, and, on their return, the chairman said:—"We have given the case our most serious consideration, and are unanimously of opinion that there was no felonious intent, therefore the case must be dismissed." The announcement was greeted with cheers.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.—A telegram dated March 27 was received, on Wednesday morning, from her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in Egypt, stating that Dr. Beke, writing from Massowah on the 12th of February, announces that Mr. Rassam had joined the Emperor, and had been well received. The Emperor, in reply to his request that Captain Cameron should be released, said that he had nothing against him, and would have let him go long ago, only he would not depart without the others. The matter was to be further discussed at Debra Tabor.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT LEEDS.—A terrible explosion took place at Leeds, on Tuesday, whereby sixteen work-people, nearly all young girls, were injured. At a mungo-grinding factory, belonging to Mr. Shann, in Dewsbury-road, Leeds, just as the fireman was "setting-on" the engine after breakfast, a 40-horse boiler burst, with a great report. The effect was very ruinous. Two sheds and a large room, in which at the time the hands were taking breakfast, were levelled with the ground. Out of nineteen people who were there only three escaped without injury. The man who was attending the engine had his thigh dreadfully fractured and was scalded.

THE REFORM BILL OF 1832.—Earl Grey states, in the course of a letter to the Times, that he hopes to publish before long a correspondence carried on between his father during his administration with the King and William IV.'s private secretary, Sir Herbert Taylor. In this correspondence every important measure of the Government was explained, and the objections not unfrequently urged by the King to what was proposed by his Ministers were fully discussed. On some important occasions not less than three or four letters were exchanged in a single day. This correspondence thus affords a complete and authentic record of the chief political transactions of that time. "After a lapse of five and thirty years," writes Earl Grey, "I see no reason why it should not be given to the world; and I think it due both to the King and to my father (and especially to the former, to whom these letters do great honour) that the refutation which will thus be given to many current misrepresentations of their conduct should no longer be withheld. I am accordingly, with her Majesty's sanction (for which, of course, it was my duty to ask), preparing this correspondence for publication."

GREAT ROBBERY.—Official information has been received at the headquarters of the City Police, from the police authorities in New York, of an extraordinary robbery in that city on the 10th inst., and the enormous reward of 100,000 dols. has been offered for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the thieves and the recovery of the stolen property, or a sum in proportion to the amount recovered. The property consists of United States Government Bonds, to the number of 165 in all, and mostly of large denominations—viz., 5000 dols. and 10,000 dols. each, together with a large number of securities on railroads in the United States, amounting in all to about 1,500,000 dols. Many of the Government bonds bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. It is believed that some of the stolen securities will be offered for negotiation in this country, and the police authorities are taking every precaution to put people here on their guard. A large bill has been posted about the City with that view, giving, in much detail, the numbers, denominations, and amounts of the stolen bonds and securities, with other information, and a reference for more information, if wanted, to the United States Consul, at 1, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, or to Inspector Hamilton, City Police (Detective Department), 26, Old Jewry. The reward offered in English money is £15,000, though the sum which the police authorities in New York actually directed to be offered was the larger one of 100,000 dols. Down to Saturday no account of the circumstances connected with the robbery had reached this country, but the mail following that by which the communication to the police authorities was conveyed will probably bring one.

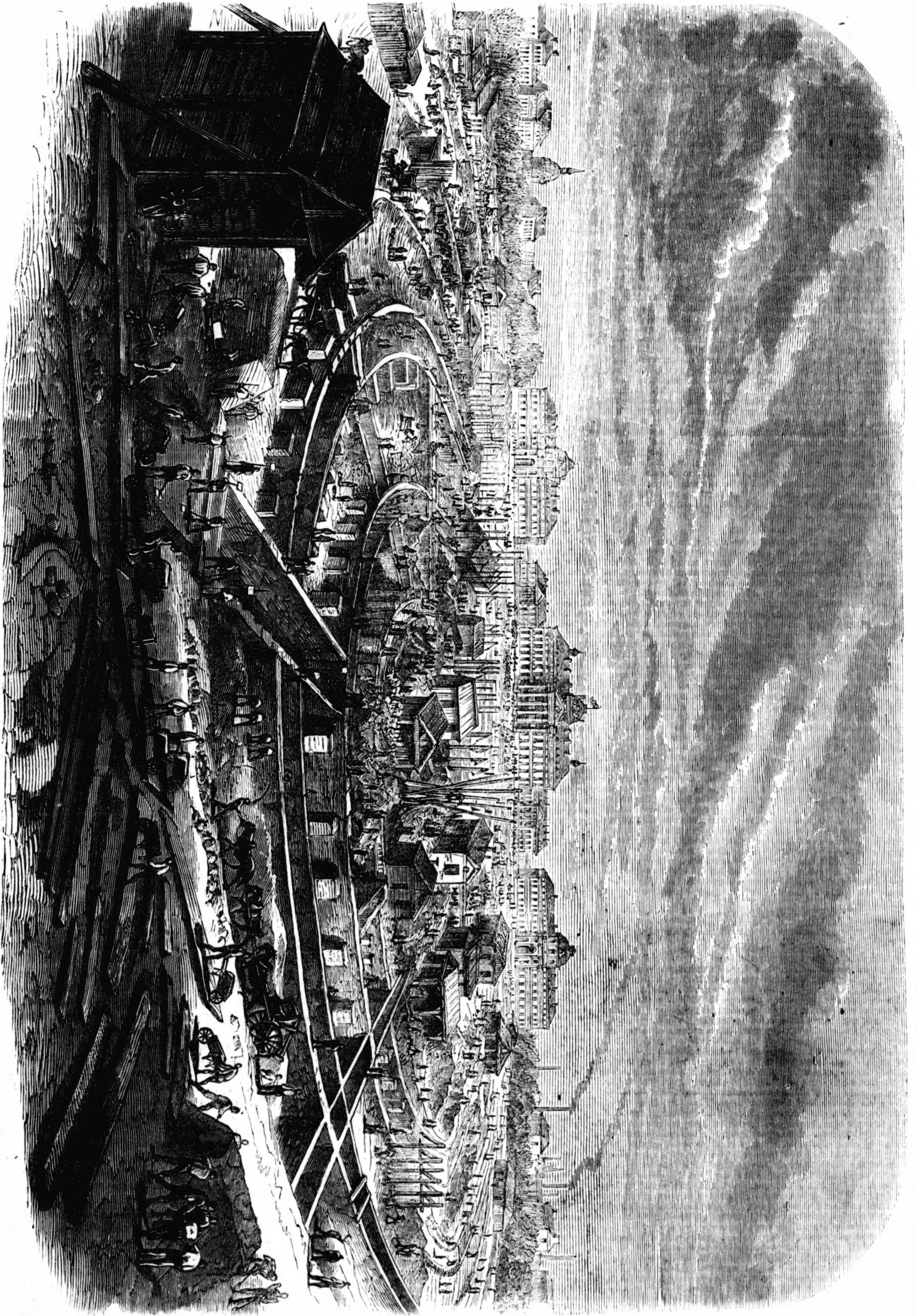
SIR WILLIAM HUTT AND THE REFORM BILL.—The following letter has been addressed by Sir William Hutt to the Gateshead Observer in reference to his recent notice of amendment to the franchise bill, and announcing his intention to withdraw it in deference to the views of his constituents and the Liberal party:—"I was surprised to learn that my notice of amendment to the franchise bill had excited so much dissatisfaction in Gateshead and among the Liberal party of the North. I have always regarded redistribution of seats as essential to any satisfactory reform bill; and though the Government measure had, as you know, my hearty support for what it contained, the omission of this subject appeared to my mind a very serious defect in it. I hoped at first that the Government, though separating two matters which are so closely connected with each other, would give the country an assurance that each in turn, and at some given time, should be vigorously undertaken. When, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on Monday last, as the decision of the Government, that no time would be fixed for dealing with the seats, I considered that I was required, in the interests of reform, to take some step for meeting the emergency and for securing, as best I could, either that the two plans should move on together, as I proposed, or that the Government should definitely engage themselves to the completion of their own measure. I am quite convinced, though I will not now enter on my reasons, that if the difficulty of redistributing seats be not now boldly and successfully encountered, this important reform will be put off for years. However, finding that my constituents and the Liberal party, whose concurrence I reckoned on, and whose support was essential to my success, are opposed to my course of action, I can proceed with it no further. When it is seen hereafter that a great opportunity has been thrown away I shall have the satisfaction of knowing I did my best to avert the evil."





THE CITY AND PORT OF SAVANNAH.—SEE PAGE 205.





PRESENT STATE OF THE WORKS ON THE BUILDING FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.



### THE BUILDING FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE Champ de Mars, on which the great building for the Exhibition of 1867 will be erected, presents at this moment a very extraordinary aspect, which no description could convey so well as our Engraving. We have already given the principal details of the intended structure, and the vast timber-yards differ so much from week to week that the enormous pile seems to grow almost daily. Our former illustration gave a bird's-eye view of the entire plan, but it needs a personal visit to the works to understand the obstacles which are to be overcome and the processes which it is necessary to employ towards securing the desired end. Our Engraving this week shows the present condition of the works.

### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 275.

MR. COLERIDGE'S FAMOUS SPEECH.

MR. COLERIDGE'S speech on his Oxford Tests Bill—bill to enable Oxford men to take their M.A. degree without subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles—was delivered on Wednesday, the 21st, too late to be noticed by us last week; but we must not pass this speech over, for it was an event notable in Parliamentary history. Mr. John Duke Coleridge, Q.C., is the son of Sir John Coleridge, the retired Judge, who is the nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the famous poet, philosopher, &c. Mr. John Duke Coleridge was returned for Exeter at the last general election, and fame had heralded him here as a singularly graceful and impressive speaker; and on Wednesday morning members came down much earlier than usual to hear his maiden speech. Mr. Coleridge is rather an imposing man in appearance. He is tall, well formed, has a pleasing, handsome face and lofty forehead, and, though but forty-six years old, a dignified bald head. He took his place for this occasion, perhaps with some eye to effect, on the floor of the House, just below the gangway, where he might be seen as well as heard. When he rose to speak, members standing at the bar glided noiselessly to their places; the buzz of conversation hushed down, and everybody put himself in an attitude to listen to the orator of whom so much had been said. There was, though, no necessity for straining to hear; for Mr. Coleridge's voice, though soft as the southern wind and musical as Apollo's lute, is yet of sufficient power to fill the House. Mr. Henley and Mr. Ferrand could sit at their ease, and, without turning (as their manner is) their hands into ear-trumpets, catch every word. Mr. Coleridge's speech was something new in the House of Commons. In the first place, there was none of the House of Commons conventional style about it (House of Commons oratory has a conventional style almost as strongly marked as that of the pulpit), neither in manner nor in intonation of voice, nor in phraseology. His manner was unaffected, easy, and graceful; he gave just as much emphasis to his language by the modulation of his voice and by the action of his arm as it needed, and no more; and he did not interlard his speech with those well-known House of Commons phrases, "Well, Sir;" "Now, Sir;" "I am bound to say," "I am at a loss to know," &c., so familiar to the ears of those who are doomed for their sins to listen constantly and painfully to the speeches of our English senators. The language generally of this speech was pure English—"a well of English undefiled," as Spenser says of Chaucer—simple, flowing, musical.

#### ITS EFFECT.

The effect which Mr. Coleridge produced upon the House was very striking. There was silence profound, broken only by murmurs of "Hear, hear," and occasionally, but rarely, with jets of subdued applause. But there was more than attention marked on every face. There was delight, like that which we have seen raying out of the countenances of an audience at St. James's Hall, listening to an adagio of Beethoven or Mozart. With a few exceptions, we were all carried away by this speech, and charmed out of ourselves for a time. Sir George Grey, who is not by nature, one would think, very impressive, sat and looked at the orator, and moved to the soft cadence of the music as if he were rapt. It was a great triumph for Mr. Coleridge thus to have touched the feelings of an old official like Sir George. The exceptions to the rule were Lord Cranbourne, Sir Stafford Northcote, and old Mr. Henley. Lord Cranbourne listened attentively but looked the while as if he held a brief for the other side. Sir Stafford, though he must have admired the eloquence of the man, had evidently steeled himself against its effects; and as to Mr. Henley, he had probably in his mind the proverb, which tells us that old birds are not to be caught with chaff. His subsequent speech, if not his countenance at the time, proved this. "Yes; a University without a religion," croaked the hard old man. "It is plain as the sun at noon this is what is meant. From Jews down to Mormons, it would be all the same. The hon. member for Exeter talked about the sanctifying influences of the University; but if there is to be no religion, where were the sanctifying influences to come from? Eh, tell me that." No; you cannot charm Mr. Henley into what he would call a fool's paradise. Orpheus himself—who, our readers will recollect, could by his music move rocks and trees, and charm the inexorable deities of Hades—would but have wasted his skill on the more inexorable Henley. "Gammon," he would have grunted. "'Tis all very well to tickle our ears, but what we want is argument, not fiddling." Nevertheless, the effect of Mr. Coleridge's speech was general, and when he sat down we were reminded of Milton's celebrated description of the effect of the Angel's discourse upon our first parent—

The Angel ended, and in Adam's ear  
So charming left his voice, that he awhile  
Thought him still speaking: still stood fix'd to hear.

#### THE MATTER.

"But what of the matter of the speech?" we think we hear some of our readers ask. "You have described the manner, the voice, the language, &c.; but these are the mere exterior garb. What was the matter—the body of the speech? Was that good?" Well, we must remark that the members of the House of Commons are, for the most part, cultured gentlemen, and, moreover, eminently practical; and cannot be befooled by manner, however graceful, or language, however elegant, any more than a connoisseur of wine can be deceived by the mere sparkle and colour of the liquor. To satisfy the wine drinker, there must be some body in the wine; and to impress and charm the House of Commons there must be some good, sound stuff in a speech; and there was some real, right good stuff in the speech of Mr. Coleridge. It was bold and uncompromising—a beautiful liberality of sentiment—a religion above all sectarianism breathed through and "informed" the whole, and there was philosophy, too, if not of the highest, of a higher range than we are accustomed to hear propounded in the House of Commons. Doubtless the speech was not perfect. We ourselves could pick some holes in it if we were disposed to do so. His estimate of the University was too high; his descriptions of the Nonconformists hardly just. His prophecies of the results were too suffused with rose colour, and his churchmanship rather too ostentatiously obtruded; and, lastly, he seemed to forget altogether the fact, or did not choose to notice it, that not only the Nonconformists out of the Church, but the Nonconformists in the Church, are loudly calling for this change, whereas for one Nonconformist outside the pale, there are hundreds inside who long to get rid of these thirty-nine dragons who keep guard over the Universities' inner doors. Still, it was a beautiful speech, and, what is still better, it was all in the right direction. True, Mr. Lowe complained that the measure was small, but the answer to this surely is, it is as much as his proposer can reasonably hope to carry. Mr. Lowe, in his still bolder speech, said that "the University ought not to be narrowed to the boundaries of a Church, but to swell beyond its dominion, and to make itself coexistent with the domain of the human intellect." Hear, hear! and so say all of us; but this cannot be attempted yet, Mr. Lowe; there are lions in the path. We must act like a wise general invading a country—take here a town and there a fortress, and thus, by degrees, conquer the whole domain.

LORD CRANBOURNE AND MR. FAWCETT.

Lord Cranbourne attempted to close Mr. Fawcett in a trap when

the question was put on the second reading of Mr. Coleridge's bill, and failed. The question was put, and the Deputy Speaker declared "The Ayes have it!" but this decision was challenged by certain members of the Opposition calling out, "The Noes have it!" and then there was a cry of "Divide!" Mr. Fawcett joining in the cry; whereupon the Deputy Speaker ordered the strangers to withdraw; and, the strangers having withdrawn accordingly, the House prepared to divide. But here Lord Cranbourne interposed and announced that, by calling for a division, Mr. Fawcett ought to be obliged to give his vote with the "noes;" but his Lordship was clearly wrong. The rule which he thought that Mr. Fawcett had forgotten is this:—If a member meaning to vote with the "ayes" calls out no, merely to challenge the decision of the Speaker, he must vote no. Sir George Bowyer was once caught in this trap. He, fearing that nobody would challenge, called out no against his own motion, and was obliged to vote against it; but Mr. Fawcett merely called out "divide," which is quite another thing; and Lord Cranbourne took nothing by his move, except the obloquy of having tried to entrap a young member.

#### BLOWING OFF THE STEAM.

Friday night week was the last before the holidays, and it was but natural that the members should wish to blow off their steam before they left the House; and this, on the motion that the House should at its rising adjourn till the 9th of April, they did. But the debate was somewhat tame and languid for a time. Mr. Disraeli made a smart joke, and we fancied that he was going to be long and lively; but after he had exploded his joke he got into a dull vein, and soon sat down; and when, after a short skirmish, that heavy bucolic gentleman, Mr. Banks-Stanhope, rose, and began to roar, as his manner is, at least half of the members took flight. Mr. Banks-Stanhope, when he rises, unless the House is waiting to divide, is sure to disperse it; and yet he has the necessary qualification for a speaker. He has the voice of a Bonaparte. Unfortunately, however, it is *vox et preterea nihil*—voice and nothing else; and that can delight no man. Good sense, with never so little sound, even though we are obliged to strain our tympanums to get it conveyed to the mind, will always command attention; but sound without sense—speech which conveys to us nothing but noise—we cannot away with, especially if there be smoking viands and choice wines awaiting but a few yards off, and an aching void in the gastric region craving to be filled. The House, then, thinned when Mr. Stanhope rose, and it was thought that the business would soon be over. But we were disappointed, for suddenly the languid debate flamed up again, and we had quite a conflagration for a time. An imprudent puff of breath from Lord Robert Montagu blew up the dying embers into a flame. Mr. Charles Villiers had been speaking, in his usual quiet, argumentative manner, and in the course of his speech had avowed that he was the friend of the working man; whereupon Lord Robert jumped up, as soon as he could get the chance, and sneered at this friendship for the working man avowed by the veteran Reformer as "a pretence." Fatal mistake! Will Gladstone, think you, allow the noble Lord with impunity to sneer at his valued colleague thus? Be sure he will not. You may see by the working of his expressive countenance and his restlessness that the noble Lord will get as good as he gave, and something more—and in due time he got it; for, as soon as Sir George Bowyer, who caught the eye of the Deputy Speaker when Lord Robert sat down, and thus gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer time to fan his wrath, had finished, the Chancellor of the Exchequer started to his feet and poured down a storm of sarcastic rebuke upon the noble Lord that he will not be likely soon to forget. Gladstone never shines so much as he does when he is thus aroused. We have heard most of Mr. Gladstone's set Parliamentary speeches, but in none did he show so much real oratorical power as he did in this short spurt. And he seemed to inspire his colleagues; for after him rose Mr. Goschen and Mr. Edward Forster, who both spoke with unusual effect. Mr. Peter Taylor followed, and he, too, had evidently caught fire.

#### DEATH SCENE.

And now the House, under the loud but deadening oratory of Mr. Ferrand, is evidently dying. He, in tones louder even than those of Mr. Banks-Stanhope, is discoursing about water reservoirs. He on one side of the House, and Mr. Milner Gibson, who is obliged to stop, this matter being in his department, on the other; but see, besides these and the Deputy Speaker, there are only four members; now there is only one; and, lo! now he has flitted, and Mr. Ferrand is roaring at the top of his voice to Mr. Gibson alone! These two, with the Deputy Speaker, form the House of Commons in Parliament assembled. For a time Mr. Ferrand seemed unconscious of the fact, but suddenly discovering it, he stopped short in anger, and moved that the House be counted; but there, however, he was foiled, for Brand, knowing that if the House were counted out before the motion for adjournment could be carried, it must, by law, meet on Monday, had kept a body of reserves behind the scenes, and these rushed up and saved the House; but when the motion was carried he permitted a count-out. And now, readers, farewell for a fortnight!

### Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid upon the table a bill to amend the law relating to capital punishment, which, with a few deviations, was founded, he said, upon the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission.

##### RAILWAY FINANCES.

Lord REDESDALE called attention to the notitious character of the financial arrangements for the construction of railways by new companies, to remedy which the noble Lord suggested certain alterations in the standing orders which would render the deposits bona fide, and enable the shareholders and the public to know the extent of the powers which the companies applied for with respect to the purchase of land, and other particulars. He gave notice that he should propose them to their Lordships after Easter.

##### TENURE OF LAND IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE having called attention to the state of the law relating to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland, Lord DUFFRIN stated that the Government intended to bring in a bill in the House of Commons relating to the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

Earl RUSSELL added that he should have great pleasure in supporting any measure to settle the relations between landlord and tenant upon equitable principles.

On the motion of Earl RUSSELL their Lordships adjourned until Thursday, the 12th of April.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE REFORM BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took the opportunity of moving the adjournment of the House for the Easter recess to state the views of the Government as to the different motions which have been put on the paper in reference to the Reform Bill. Lord Grosvenor's motion they would resist on the double ground that it said one thing and meant another, and was virtually a vote of want of confidence in the Administration. With regard to Mr. Kinglake's motion, which, after the second reading of the bill, proposed to defer going into Committee until the measure for the redistribution of seats was before the House, he observed that the Government had always deemed it part of the obligation they had undertaken that they should deal with that part of the question; and he promised that, between the second reading and the Committee, they would give the House specific information as to their views about the redistribution of seats, and the Scotch and Irish franchise; putting them, simply for the sake of clearness and convenience, into the form of bills. He added that the bill before the House would be proceeded with exclusively until its fate was determined.

Lord GROSVENOR regretted the determination of the Government to proceed with the second reading of the Franchise Bill before producing the other bills. He persisted in thinking that the only wise and statesman-like course was to treat the question as a whole, and hoped that the House would insist on that course being followed.

Mr. KINGLAKE professed himself as strongly opposed as anyone could be to the separation of the extension of the franchise from the redistribution of seats, but maintained that the proper moment for making that objection was on going into Committee.

Mr. OLIPHANT expressed his contentment with the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and announced that he should withdraw the motion of which he had given notice.

Mr. DISRAELI bantered the Government on their strategical blunder in endeavouring to change their line in the face of the enemy, and pointed out that the new attitude taken up did not meet the objection aimed at by Lord Grosvenor's motion, but left the House in the same nebulous state as to their views on that part of the question which was not dealt with by the bill before the House. Though those views might be embodied in bills, there was no security that they would ever be passed, and this, he asserted, was trifling with the House, and did not solve but only evaded the difficulty. He discerned in the partly timid, partly precipitate course taken by the Government the signs of wavering and constant changes of mind during the time they had been considering the question, and he predicted that no Ministry could deal with reform successfully which did not treat the House with frankness.

Mr. B. STANHOPE called attention to the electoral statistics, entering into them with considerable minuteness, and particularly commenting on the absence of all information as to copyholders and leaseholders in cities and boroughs, and also to the defective character of the information respecting occupiers in counties whose gross estimated rental is under £50.

Sir J. FERGUSSON pointed out that, according to the statistics, in thirty-nine of the largest boroughs the proposed reduction of the franchise would double the constituencies.

Lord ELCHO read a letter from a large manufacturer predicting that, if the bill passed, no more £5 or £6 houses would be built in the boroughs, and those now existing would be furnished up so as to fetch a £7 rental.

Mr. McLAREN and Mr. PLATT mentioned various circumstances tending to show that the number of artisans already admitted and to be admitted by this bill to the franchise was over-estimated.

Mr. VILLIERS, in reply to Mr. Stanhope, pointed out that the information he desired as to the gross estimated rental—though he doubted the value or necessity of it—might be obtained by a short arithmetical operation from returns already before the House. There was no record, as far as he was aware, of the number of leaseholders and copyholders, nor could it be obtained except by asking it from door to door.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE complained of the inconvenient and slipshod form in which the statistics were drawn up.

Lord R. MONTAGU urged the importance of more precise information as to the county constituencies.

Sir G. BOWYER asked whether the redistribution of seats would be preceded by a boundaries bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied that a boundary bill was a necessary preliminary of a reform bill, appealing to the example of the bill of 1832, though some examination of the boundaries would be requisite before the final adjustment of all the details. He protested warmly against the spirit of jealousy and alarm in which this question of statistics was treated by the Opposition, as though they related to an army of hostile invaders, and asserted that the information supplied by the Government was as ample and precise as was practicable or necessary.

Lord CRANBOURNE declined to treat a question which involved the transfer of taxing power on any sentimental considerations. He reminded the Government that by producing the bluebook they had admitted the necessity of statistics, and argued that if not full and precise they were useless. The bluebook, he asserted did not inform the House how far the agricultural interest would be swamped by the urban element, nor how far the upper and middle classes would be overwhelmed by the working classes.

Mr. GOSCHEN vindicated the practical completeness of the information supplied, and contended that the question must be treated on a broader basis than mere statistical details. He warned the House that if this inquiry into the proportion of the working classes to be admitted to the franchise were pursued too jealously, they, in their turn, might begin to examine into the electoral power of the agricultural, manufacturing, and professional classes.

The discussion was continued in the same tone by Mr. Hope, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. P. Taylor, and Mr. Dancombe.

At ten minutes to nine the House was adjourned by a count-out until Monday, the 9th of April.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

### CLERICAL MAGISTRATES.

ONE of the reforms most urgently needed in the administration of the law is, that all clergymen should be at once struck off the roll of magistrates. Wherever an unusually severe sentence is passed, or an illegal act committed, by rural justices, it almost invariably happens that a reverend gentleman is on the bench or is the prompter of the deed. We don't suppose, and certainly do not mean to assert, that this arises from the extra-cruel or extra-illogical character of clergymen; but the fact is undeniable, and proves that the education, habits of thought, and general views of ordinary men in holy orders unfit them for the exercise of judicial functions; and it is natural that they should do so. In his own peculiar domain the clergyman is supreme; he is rarely subjected to opposition or contradiction, and is incapable of enduring either; he is accustomed to lay down the law with authority on matters of faith and morals; he acquires a habit of judging matters by a standard peculiarly his own; he has not mixed much with men of the world, and is comparatively unversed in their ways; he is less a student of human nature than of what he calls "the depravity of human nature;" he is always striving after an ascetic rule of life; he is apt to judge men's actions not by the practical standards of fair-play and justice, but by his own autocratic fancies; and hence, in general, he is a very inferior man of affairs.

These remarks are singularly illustrated by the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Gray, Rector of Inkberrow, in the case of the girl Emma Jane Ballard, a statement of which will be found in another column. In this case we have both cruel and illegal conduct on the part of the rev. gentleman, circumstances which, somehow or other, are always conjoined—when there is a departure from law, there is usually a lapse into oppression. Mr. Gray began by being harsh in his judgment, and proceeded to be illegal in his conduct. Of course, cruel injustice to the poor girl was the result. We do not suppose that the rev. magistrate who committed a person—and that person a mere child—to prison without a warrant, and who sat upon the bench in the first instance to try a case in which he was himself, in reality, the accuser, was actuated by any deliberately cruel motive. We dare say he meant well. But his notions of justice—we will say nothing of the charity that is loth to condemn and always anxious to find an excuse—were evidently as hazy as



his knowledge of law was limited, if not densely obscure. But all this proves that he is unfit to exercise judicial functions; and, as the "cloth" is usually distinguished by the same or very similar characteristics in their magisterial conduct, we repeat that clergymen, as a body, are unfit to act as magistrates, and ought to be at once struck off the roll of justices of the peace. Let them confine their efforts to their own proper sphere of duty. They will find enough to do in looking after the spiritual affairs of their flocks. Secular matters can be better managed by laymen.

The case would be different, indeed, could we get clergymen—who are, in a certain sense, men of cultivated minds—of the stamp of the Rev. Sydney Smith, who was not only a divine, a scholar, and a wit, but an excellent magistrate as well. But the facetious Dean of St. Paul's acted upon different rules from those which seem to have guided the Rector of Inkberrow. Sydney Smith never made criminal charges, never committed anyone to the custody of a policeman without sufficient warrant, and never made himself both party and judge in a cause. Indeed, he sedulously discouraged frivolous charges, and particularly frivolous charges against the young. An anecdote told of him we commend to the attention of Mr. Gray, whom we advise to govern himself in a similar spirit in future. On one occasion some urchins were brought before Mr. Smith accused of pilfering apples—not a very deadly sin in most people's eyes, but one which, we suppose, Mr. Gray would look upon as a most heinous crime. Well, Sydney Smith judged the offence leniently; but, in order to deter the youthful culprits from repeating it, put on a stern countenance, and ordered his "pocket gallows" to be immediately produced. The device was effective; the absurdity of a "pocket gallows" did not strike the delinquents, who, profoundly impressed both with the magnitude of their fault and with the "parlous state" in which they had placed themselves, confessed their guilt, promised amendment, were discharged, and—never stole apples again. We hope the Rev. Mr. Gray, and others of like ways of thinking with him, will appreciate and imitate the wisdom of their famous confrère, and that, too, in other capacities as well as in their judicial one. But as, unhappily, this is little likely to be the case, we insist upon it that the justice-of-the-peace roll shall be thoroughly purged of clerical names; and that priests of all grades shall be relegated to the discharge of strictly priestly functions, and permitted to meddle with none other. The defects of our justice-of-the-peace system are sufficiently gross and glaring without being aggravated by the blundering of men so utterly unsuited to the discharge of judicial duties as clergymen in general prove themselves to be.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED has consented to preside at the fifty-first anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, which will take place in June next.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON, after preaching on the day of humiliation, last week, was taken ill, and has been in a very weak state ever since.

SIR RICHARD MAYNE has given orders for the Metropolitan Police Force to be instructed in cutlass drill.

MR. GLADSTONE is to be entertained at a grand banquet, in the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on the 5th of April, and will address a public meeting, in the Amphitheatre, on the following evening.

EARL RUSSELL has convened a meeting of his supporters for the 10th of April. The following is a copy of the circular which has been sent out:—"Lord Russell requests the favour of your attendance at a meeting, at 10, Downing-street, on Tuesday, April 10, at one p.m., on matters of great importance."

PROFESSOR MORLEY is about to give to the world his experiences as a dramatic critic, under the title of "Journal of a Playgoer."

THE HOME SECRETARY has resolved to avail himself of the services of Sir Walter Crofton in carrying out a more efficient inspection of our criminal prisons.

A MAN just arrested at Hamburg has confessed he was guilty of the murder of Mr. Briggs, for which Müller was hanged.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, president of the board of directors of the Isthmus of Suez Company, has been raised to the rank of Commander in the Legion of Honour.

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT has just asked the Chamber for a subsidy to cover the expenses of the funeral of Leopold I. and the coronation of Leopold II. The amount is 275,733*fr.*, 20,993*fr.* of which is for the coronation.

A VINEYARD was lately sold by auction at Gevrey, in the Cote d'Or, France, at the rate of £1000 an acre, the highest price known to have been given in that country.

THE ADMIRALTY have undertaken to complete the launch of the iron-clad frigate Northumberland, should the preparations be completed by this (Saturday) afternoon's flood tide, an attempt will be made to get the noble ship off the ways.

A SOCIETY, composed of Jews, Catholics, and Protestants, has been formed in Paris for the purpose of preparing a new translation of the Bible.

MRS. STEPHENS wrote to the Governor of Kilmallick Gaol requesting that her husband's portmanteau might be given up to her. The reply was that it would be returned with pleasure to Mr. Stephens on his making a personal application.

BATH HOUSE, Piccadilly, has just passed into the hands of the present Lord Ashburton. The house and its splendid collection of works of art were bequeathed as a free gift to the title by W. Bingham, Lord Ashburton, whose private property they were.

MR. W. E. DOWDENWELL was elected for Worcester, on Saturday last, in the room of the Hon. Frederick Lygon, who has now become Earl Beauchamp.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, erected between the years 1674 and 1689, from the designs and under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, will in a few days be sold for building materials.

THE HONOURS OF THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BILLIARD-MATCHES, which are annually played on the day of the boat-race, were this year equally divided, Cambridge winning the four-handed and Oxford the single-handed game.

OYSTERS, which are now retailed in Paris at 1*s.* a dozen, are selling by wholesale at the sea-coast to the Paris retailers at 4*s.* a dozen.

SOME NEW PETROLEUM WELLS have been lately discovered on the south-eastern shores of the Caspian Sea. The oil is stated to be much more plentiful and of better quality than in any of the other Caucasian wells.

A BILLIARD TOURNAMENT has taken place at Memphis, U.S., between Roberts, the English, and Kavanagh, the American crack. English, American, and French games were played, and all were won by Roberts.

AN IMPERIAL DECREE orders that the management of the Paris Opera House shall be carried on by a lessee at his own expense. He is, however, to have the usual State subvention, and 100,000*fr.* from the civil list.

THE RINDERPEST has appeared in Cadzow Forest, among the famous breed of wild cattle belonging to the Duke of Hamilton. The Duke, with a view to preserve his valuable herd of Ayrshires, has put them down his coal-pits, where they are enjoying complete immunity from the plague, though it is raging above.

AT SAMTI-FOY (Gironde) a little boy was teasing a turkey-cock by alternately offering and withdrawing a piece of bread, when the bird became irritated, and, flying at the child, knocked him down, scratched his face with his claws, and injured his skull so seriously with his beak that death ensued shortly after.

THE INHABITANTS OF TASHKEND have abolished slavery and set free their Persian captives. A Russian General had threatened to invade Bokhara if the Russian Envoy was not released from confinement.

THE DETAILED LISTS OF THE VOLUNTEER CORPS that have signified their intention to take part in the Easter review at Brighton have been published, from which we learn that a force of 15,650 men will proceed from London, and 6485 from different parts of the country, chiefly from Sussex, making up in the aggregate an army of 22,135 strong.

MR. WILLIAM JERDAN, the editor of the *Literary Gazette* when that periodical was in the zenith of its popularity, has a volume of biography in the press, entitled "Men I Have Known." The book will contain much pleasant gossip about the principal literary, political, and legal celebrities of the present century, including personal sketches and anecdotes of Thomas Moore, Thomas Campbell, the Rev. R. H. Barham, George Canning, and others.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, since its acceptance of the superintendence of the Fire Brigade, has purchased eleven new steam-engines, only thirty or forty of the old fire-engines being deemed suitable for the new force. There are to be seventy-two new fire stations. The old brigade had forty-three engines (steam and manual); the new, 119.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 29, Great George-street, Westminster, will be open to the public on Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

MAZZINI'S ELECTION FOR MESSINA has been annulled by the Italian Parliament by a majority of 191 to 107. Four members abstained from voting.

KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM will probably visit England to be present at the funeral of the ex-Queen of the French.

CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN has been attacked with illness while performing his judicial functions at the Norwich Assizes.

LORD JOHN HAY was re-elected for Ripon without opposition on Wednesday.

MR. GOSCHEN, M.P., is to be present at the banquet to Mr. Gladstone, at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on the 5th of April.

MR. ECKERSLEY (Conservative) has been elected for Wigan by a majority of 411 to 349 over Mr. Lancaster (Liberal). The vacancy arose from the resignation of General Lindsay, now on duty in Canada.

THE ITALIAN GENERAL GOVONE, who is at present in the Prussian capital, has met with a most flattering reception in official circles. He has paid a visit to the military establishments in Berlin.

THE HORSESHOE-MAKERS OF BRISTOL, after memorialising their employers for an advance of wages without success, have given seven days' notice that they will strike if their demands are not acceded to.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT happened on the Vale of Neath Railway on Tuesday. The porters at Aberdare Junction were shunting a luggage-train, when one with passengers came up, upon the same rails, at full speed; and a fearful collision was the result. The engine and guards of both trains, seeing what was about to take place, jumped off and saved their lives. Fortunately, no lives were lost; but a dozen passengers were most seriously injured.

#### THE BOAT-RACE.

ON Saturday last, for the sixth time in succession, Oxford again won the great aquatic honours of the year by clearly defeating Cambridge, though not till after a very severe struggle. Oxford won eventually by a considerable lead, though not till after a most gallant and desperate effort, which taxed the powers of both crews to the utmost. None but those who have regularly attended these contests for the last ten or twelve years can have any idea of the extent to which the public interest in them has increased. Little more than twelve years ago they were not only not annual, but may rather be described as only occasional. Even when they did become of yearly recurrence, the public feeling was as nothing when compared with the excitement with which the race is looked forward to now. The disappointment, therefore, was great and general when it was found this year that the absolute exigencies of time and tide made it necessary to row the race not only early in the severity of an English spring, but in the still greater inclemency of early morning. The race of last year was probably one of the greatest ever seen. It was rowed in the middle of the day, the season was more advanced, the weather superb, and not even the Derby ever drew such a concourse together as that which thronged the banks of the Thames on that occasion and cheered on Oxford to its well-won victory. There was not so much of this great public interest shown on Saturday, as might naturally be expected, both from the time fixed for the contest and the cold tempestuous night which preceded it. Still, the attendance of spectators was very great, and the number of steamers which followed the boats was even greater than usual. The competitive athletic sports between the Universities, resulting in almost equal honours to both, have, no doubt, done much to keep alive the interest in the boat-race, and led to its being looked forward to as the final test of supremacy. Oxford, from the very first, was the favourite. There is, according to the old saying, nothing so successful as success, and therefore "dark blue" was heavily backed, on the principle that, having won so often, it would be sure to win again. But those who had seen the two crews in training could never see anything in their performances to account for the wide difference which prevailed in betting estimation. The Oxford men seemed rather to have departed from their long, deep, slow stroke. They both rowed quicker and feathered higher than is usual with them, and this on rough water gave them an appearance of looseness which the neat, close rowing of the Cambridge men never showed. The latter, in their trials on the Cam, were admitted to pull well; and the rowing of Saturday's race shows beyond a question that Cambridge has seldom, if ever, sent a finer crew to London.

In the general management of the race on Saturday the Thames Conservancy, which had been appealed to by the presidents of both boat clubs, most usefully assisted in making arrangements for keeping the steam-boats well in rear of the contending crews. There were no less than nineteen of these vessels hired to attend the race, and, as many of them were very fast, there is no doubt that by their pressing forward they might, as they have often done before, have interfered most seriously with the fairness of the race. On this occasion they were all compelled to moor to lighters well astern of the starting-point, though not so far away but that all their passengers could get a good view of what was passing. Every boat was crowded, and, in spite of the earliness of the hour, the river banks were thronged with spectators, among whom were numbers of ladies on horseback, and nearly all wearing the favourite colour—dark blue. The morning, fortunately, was fine and even mild, after the stormy night; but still the wind was strong and keen, and the water was decidedly what is called "lumpy." At a little after half-past seven both crews came out, amid loud cheers, and at once took the water, and paddled easily to their stations. Each made a slight preliminary spurt as they went to their posts, but so short that it was impossible to judge of the merits of either. Oxford feathered very high, and this was in their favour through the rough water; but the style of the Cambridge men was very solid and very even indeed. The crews were as follows:—

OXFORD.	st. lb.	CAMBRIDGE.	st. lb.
1. R. T. Raikes, Merton	.. 11 1	1. J. Still, Caius	.. 11 7
2. F. Crowder, Brasenose	.. 11 11	2. J. R. Selwyn, Trinity	.. 11 6
3. W. F. Freeman, Merton	.. 12 7	3. J. W. Bourke, Trinity	.. 12 3
4. F. Willan, Exeter	.. 12 2	4. H. Fortescue, Magdalene	.. 12 6
5. E. F. Henley, Oriel	.. 13 0	5. D. F. Stevenson, Trin. Hall	.. 12 7
6. W. W. Wood, University	.. 12 4	6. R. A. Kinglake, Trinity	.. 12 11
7. H. P. Senhouse, Christ Ch.	.. 11 3	7. H. Watney, St. John's	.. 10 12
8. M. Brown, Trinity	.. 11 5	8. W. R. Griffiths, Trinity	.. 11 12
C. R. Tottenham, Ch. Ch. (cox.)	7 13	A. Forbes, St. John's (cox.)	.. 8 0

From this it will be seen that the advantage of weight was a trifle on the side of Cambridge. All the men, however, looked in perfect condition, and the difference was but of small account. Both crews used the same boats as last year, the new one which Oxford intended to row in having been found too light for the rough water. Oxford won the toss for place, and, contrary to all expectation, took the Middlesex shore, on which a strong wind was blowing. The Cantabs, therefore, had the advantage of the smoother water in the centre of the river, and also whatever remained of the tide. Mr. Searle gave the start at ten minutes to eight, and in less than a second the oars of dark and light blue disappeared under the tide, and both boats started evenly. At the same time all the huge batch of smoking steam-boats went pell-mell after them amid such cries and cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs as none

who have not seen this race can easily imagine. For a short time both boats kept neck and neck, the style of the Oxford men appearing very unsettled. In fact, the conditions of last year's race seemed to have been reversed, Cambridge taking the steady stroke, slow, deep, and long, while the pace of Oxford was two or three strokes per minute in advance of that of their opponents. Everyone, as usual, called on Oxford to "Row, row," though it was evident that they were doing too much already; and, in spite of every effort dark blue could make, Cambridge drew slowly ahead, and, getting out well into the centre of the river, got their boat almost its length in advance. Much of this advantage which Cambridge gained was undoubtedly due to their opponents keeping too much in the rough water of the Middlesex shore. Their coxswain himself appeared to see this, and gave it a wider berth. Both crews now rowed at the rate of rather more than 40 strokes per minute. The high feathering of Oxford was evidently helping them through the rough water, and when Hammersmith Bridge was neared both boats were again nearly on a level. It is difficult to describe the excitement at this point as the crews were stimulated to their utmost efforts by cries, cheers, and even entreaties by name. In spite of all, however, Cambridge managed to keep its lead, and, having the smoother water, made great exertions to get so far ahead as to give their opponents the broken water, which would, of course, result from their getting a lead. Mr. Tottenham, the Oxford coxswain, appeared determined at any hazard to avoid this, and his calling upon the crew appeared to have a far greater effect than the indiscriminate cries which assailed both boats on every side. Oxford then put on a magnificent spurt which brought the bow of their boat within 10 ft. of that of Cambridge. The latter increased their efforts in turn, and both passed under Hammersmith Bridge, Cambridge leading by nearly half a length. This point is generally considered as the spot where the final result of the contest on either side may be foreseen. Yet, last year, Cambridge led easily by nearly two lengths when passing it, but was still beaten; and here again, though Cambridge kept ahead, she was again defeated in this year's race. In the curious bend called Corney Reach the water was very heavy; but at this part, owing to the high feathering, Oxford decidedly improved in speed. They diminished the small lead which Cambridge had gained, and seemed to press them close. The repeated spurts their crew had been called upon to make seemed neither to have affected either their strength nor spirit, though it certainly told upon their style of rowing, which occasionally was loose in the extreme, and far below the average of Oxford's stroke last year. Yet, in spite of all, they seemed to be gaining, or certainly holding what they had gained with ease; and those who watched each boat were willing to give the odds on dark blue, even when Cambridge was at its best. Suddenly, after passing Chiswick, a barge was seen standing right across the river under sail and full in the way of both the boats. Instantly Mr. Tottenham, the Oxford coxswain, chose to pass astern of it, while Mr. Forbes, who up to this had steered the Cambridge boat beautifully, elected to pass it ahead. Owing to the speed both in boat and barge, it required a severe effort, and a curve almost like a semicircle for Cambridge to clear the barge, and this chance placed both crews level, with the difference that Oxford had now settled into its own old grand, sweeping style, and the Cantabs were evidently exhausted with their struggle to pass the barge. It must not, however, be thought for a moment that the presence of the barge was the reason of Cambridge's defeat. That it helped it in the matter of distance no one who saw the contest can doubt, but that it had nothing to do with the ultimate result of the race was clear to all. When the barge was cleared Cambridge seemed exhausted, and Oxford had settled into their best style. If Mr. Forbes had passed astern of the barge he would have done better for his crew, though, as we have said, nothing short of an accident to Oxford could have averted their victory. From this point it was virtually a hollow race. Without much effort Oxford seemed to make the pace their own, and, though the Cantabs made some tremendous bursts to regain their lead, they were all in vain. Slowly, but very surely, dark blue forged ahead—first by a boat's length, then by two, and at last, when at Barnes Bridge, by nearly three. When nearing the winning-post, Cambridge made a magnificent effort, and really did come up with such a rush as made it almost doubtful, if the course had been much longer, whether they could not even then have retrieved their failure. As it was, the Oxford crew heavily overmatched them. Cambridge had put on too many violent spurts to have much left in them for the finish, so that the Oxonians, who had always to a certain extent reserved their strength, came in winners at their own pace at last, though they had been sorely tried and pushed beyond it in many parts of the contest. Dark blue passed the winning-post with a lead of nearly three boats' lengths—in time about 15 seconds, or ten strokes before the boat of Cambridge.

On the whole, the race was well contested from first to last. The style of the Oxford crew was certainly not up to their rowing of previous years; they seemed hasty, and certainly at one time fell into the old Cambridge mistake of pulling too fast. It was not until they got on a level with their opponents that their old confidence and old style seemed to return to them, and from that moment the race was sure. Everything that Cambridge could do was done, and the efforts which they were encouraged to make were admirable. But they were fairly outrowed, and Oxford at last won with comparative ease, after contesting what for a time was one of the most severe matches ever witnessed on the Thames. The time of the contest is very variously given. Taking, however, the time by Mr. Benson's chronograph, which is so often used on similar occasions, it would seem that the race was rowed in 25 min. 51.9-10ths sec. This is a shorter time than any but one in which previous races have been accomplished, and shows how severe the pace was from start to finish. Considering the high wind and rough water against which both boats had to pull, the speed was unexampled.

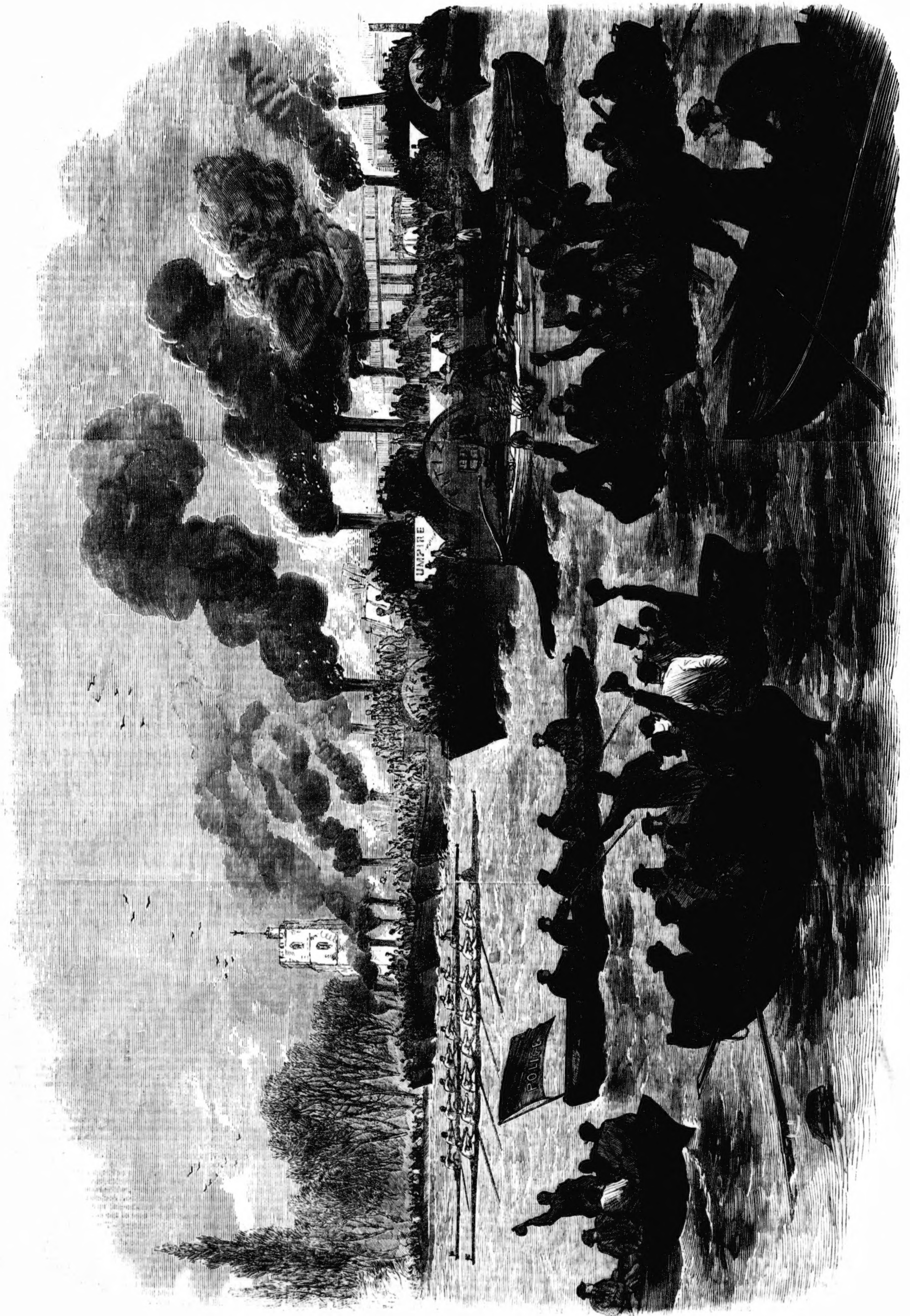
THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The fifty-fourth report of the executive committee, presented at the quarterly meeting, at the Norfolk-street offices, on March 27, states that the cash returns and the sale of land for the half year ending at Lady Day are larger than at any former corresponding period, and an adjoining house, in Howard-street, was to be added to the present premises, to afford greater facilities for carrying on the society's increased operations. The receipts for the half year were £33,805 8*s.* 4*d.*; and the total since the formation of the society, £216,455 4*s.* 3*d.* The £50 shares issued were 24,277, or £1,113,850 subscribed capital; and the total withdrawals, £270,122 13*s.* 11*d.* The sale of land amounted to £433,864 5*s.* 11*d.* The society has acquired sixty-two estates, in twenty-six counties. Two new estates had just been bought—the Forest House estate, at Forest-gate, West Ham, South Essex; and a second property at Sandown, Isle of Wight. At the meeting were Viscount Ranelagh (chairman); Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P.; J. Goodson, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. R. Bourke, Viscount Inglestrey; Henry Pownall, Esq., J.P.; Messrs. Currie, Holmes, Newcomen, Winstanley, &c. (directors); and C. L. Grunseln (secretary).

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—We understand that Mr. George John Shaw Lefevre, M.P. for Reading, has accepted the post of Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. for Sandwich, Junior Lord of the Treasury, is to be Under-Secretary for the Home Department, vice the Hon. T. G. Baring, who will succeed Lord Clarence Paget as Secretary to the Admiralty.—*Morning Post*.

ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—The inquest on the body of the child which was alleged to have been laid out before it was dead in St. Pancras Workhouse was resumed on Tuesday. The evidence of the surgeon showed that he had much more work to do in the workhouse than it was physically possible for him to accomplish. The jury, while returning a verdict of "Death from natural causes," passed resolutions declaratory of the insufficiency of the medical attendance in the workhouse, and of their approval of Mr. Hilcock's conduct in bringing the case of the child under public notice.

DRUMMOND AND PERTH PEERAGES.—The Earl of Perth having succeeded some years ago in establishing before the House of Lords his right to those ancient titles, as well as to those of Earl of Melfort, Viscount Melfort, and Lord Drummond, Stobhill, and Montfex, and who is also Duc de Melfort and Comte de Lussan, in France, has been served heir male of James Drummond, of Perth, better known as third Duke of Perth, and who commanded the left wing of Prince Charles's army in 1745. It is understood that this is the first step in a new cause *celibæ*, involving, as it will do, the right of the present possessor of Drummond Castle and the other estates of the ancient earldom of Perth.—*Scotsman*.





THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE: THE START.





"WAITING."—(DRAWN BY J. A. PACHEL.)



### "WAITING."

THIS picture, of which we publish an Engraving, is an admirable illustration of what may be done by an intelligent and painstaking artist, not only in the telling of a story, but in making use of a suggested story to heighten the effect of his drawing and colour. There are no historical data to this picture; it is simply called "Waiting;" but as one stands and looks at it, noting the grim faces, the eager attitudes of the armed men, the more subdued vindictiveness of the priest, the dogged indifference of the officers in command, and the agitation of the women, a story is easily made of the whole scene; and the clash of weapons, the gleam of steel and the hoarse threats that greet the trembling, or the defiant, or the proudly contemptuous fugitive can be imagined. To look at this picture without a title may be said to have a similar effect to that produced by listening to Mendelssohn's songs without words. The story and the picture, like the words and the songs, meet in the mind to which they appeal, and the harmony is then complete.

### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says in last week's number, "The statements respecting the appointment of Lord John Hay to an official post at the Admiralty are, to say the least, premature." The *Gazette*, indeed, believes that he has not even been asked. See the value of authority. At the time when this appeared the noble Lord had been asked to join the Admiralty, had accepted the appointment of Financial Lord, and thereby vacated his seat. And, further, the writ for Ripon had been moved for. The Admiralty, then, is filled up. There is, of course, no danger of Lord John being rejected, as poor Mr. Fenwick, his predecessor, was at Sunderland, as Ripon is the pocket borough of Earl De Grey and Ripon. The Government now only want a Junior Lord of the Treasury, vice Colonel Luke White, who, as you will remember, was turned out of Parliament by the electors of Kidderminster, they preferring Mr. Albert Grant, the managing director of the *Crédit Foncier*, to the gallant Colonel. The Colonel, or somebody for him, lodged a petition against Mr. Grant; but this Mr. Grant has managed to get rid of, somehow, and the gallant Colonel is wandering about in search of some place which will take pity on him, and can find none, albeit he has pockets full of money, which is said to be a key which will unlock almost any of the smaller doors to the House of Commons.

Ay, unlock the doors, but you must take care that you keep the use of this key secret. Witness poor Mr. John Pender, the great Manchester millionaire. He got into Parliament by means of this key, through that doghole, Totnes, in 1862, and again in 1865. In 1862 with no opposition—and, of course, the use of the golden key was not noticed; but in 1865 he was not so fortunate—or, say, not sufficiently careful. Indeed, he not only did not conceal the key, but flourished it about openly; and the consequence was that, though he got in, he could not keep in—has, in short, been turned out; and, worse still, has been branded as a person unfit to sit in the present Parliament—rendered himself, indeed, liable to prosecution for using the key unlawfully. This is a sad fall for Mr. Pender; but, though sad, it is just. By-the-way, why should not Colonel White go to Totnes? The Duke of Somerset can return him, if he be so minded. Perhaps he will be, for the Colonel was a Government whip—one of three; and, as Mr. Hoggeson has resigned the thong, there are now only two—viz., Mr. Brand—who, by-the-by, has a petition against him—and Mr. Adam, the M.P. for Clackmannan.

The Government are much more hopeful of success with the Reform Bill than they were last week. The plague of defection has, it seems, not spread so widely as was supposed. Moreover, it is now more clearly understood that the motion for the second reading is to be a question of confidence in the Government; and we all know that when it comes to this, members not very much in favour of the bill will pause before they vote against it. Rumour says confidently that if the bill should pass the Commons, the Lords will not reject it.

That "none are so blind as those who are unwilling to see" is well exemplified just now by certain opponents of Parliamentary Reform. They denounce the Government bill because it is incomplete—as if everyone did not see and acknowledge this, without feeling bound to oppose it because it does not do everything; but I suspect the real reason is that they object to all extension of political power whatever. Some arguments I have seen advanced against the bill are very absurd, and are aimed, perhaps unconsciously, not at the Government measure, but at all reform. For instance, the *Morning Post* the other day talked of men opposing the bill from a horror of revolutionary excesses which had followed concessions to popular demands, as if any revolution ever yet sprung from such a cause. Revolutions and revolutionary excesses—those of the first French Revolution, for example, to which, I presume, the writer in the *Post* alluded—were the result of denying, and not of conceding, redress of grievances to the people. All readers of history are now agreed on that point. Then the *Times* on Tuesday had an article on the joiners' and carpenters' union, in which the power of that organisation was paraded, and in which it was asserted that the working classes are intent upon questions of wages and short hours, and do not care for politics. Supposing that to be true just now—which it only is to a certain extent—what guarantee has your contemporary that trades unions, powerful and working in concert all over the country, as it says they are, may not be made instruments of political agitation ere long? Trade is generally good just at present, and workmen have a fair chance of improving their position in consequence; but should a period of stagnation occur, would not politics engage the attention of working men then, as they have done in like circumstances before? The trades unions would not be extinct, and their leading members—the Potters, Odgers, Cremers, Grays, &c., who are even now taking an active part in political discussion—could easily turn the organisations under their control into effective, and, it may be, dangerous, engines of agitation. Let the opponents of all reform, whether avowed or concealed, look to it that they do not provoke that "ugly rush" deprecated by Mr. Henley in 1860. Better to let in the best and the safest of the working classes to the exercise of the franchise now, than, by blindly and obstinately excluding all, compel the good to make common cause with the bad in order to enforce attention to their demands.

The gas companies seem to have brought a hornet's nest about their ears, and are threatened with a stout fight for their position and future prospects. The City Corporation attack them with a bill in Parliament, asking power to make the City its own gas company; and I have received a host of pamphlets assailing them upon general principles and on points of detail. One pamphlet shows that the existing companies have been charging far higher prices for their gas than they are warranted in doing, that they have consequently been making much greater profits than are allowed to them by their Acts, and that the directors have had recourse to all sorts of "dodges" and evasions in order to conceal these facts. Other writers, among whom is Mr. Glenny of gardening fame, oppose the efforts of the Imperial Company to extend their works near Fulham and Chelsea, neither of which parishes is supplied by that company, which yet seeks to increase a nuisance in the district, from which both the inhabitants and the vegetation already suffer grievously. Fulham and Chelsea, it is well known, are great flower and fruit growing quarters, and it is alleged, with great reason, that these industries will be greatly injured by the poisoning of the atmosphere incidental to gas manufacture. As there is no good reason why gas-making should not be carried on at a distance from the metropolis, in places where it will be comparatively innocuous, I hope the efforts of Mr. Glenny, Mr. Ree, and others, to avert the threatened nuisance will be successful; and that we shall by and by see all gas-works and similar establishments banished beyond the range of the bills of mortality.

A night or two before the adjournment of Parliament for the Easter recess, Mr. Disraeli called attention to a subject of considerable interest, and which demands careful consideration. This was the conduct of the War Office in regard to applications made for information as to soldiers serving abroad, and the care taken of letters sent by or concerning them through the department over which Lord Hartington presides. From the character of

that noble Lord, I am sure he is no party to the inattention and neglect perpetrated in his department, but would be willing to do all in his power to rectify the abuses referred to. And very grievous abuses are in existence there. In addition to the cases alluded to by Mr. Disraeli, another is described in a letter in the *Standard*, from which it appears that a packet of letters and other papers belonging to a soldier who died in India, was sent home through the War Office, but has been mislaid, lost, or thrown aside, and either cannot be found or, as is probably the fact, has never been really looked for. This is not right, and many similar cases might be adduced. The "gentlemen" of the War Office—as, I believe, they insist upon being called—have duties to perform for the public; and the requirements of the public, and not their own personal convenience, is what they are bound to study. I think the Conservatives will make a great mistake, however, if they attempt, as they seem disposed to do, to convert the matter into a party question. It would have been more effective had an independent member, instead of the leader of the Opposition, moved in the affair; and the signature to the letter I have mentioned, "An Old Tory," disposes one to conclude, without further consideration, that the whole story may be got up to serve a purpose. This I happen to know is not the case; the letter contains a bona fide statement of facts; but the signature appended to the document spoils its effect, because it tends to imply that a grievance exists only under the Whigs, which was as rampant, if not more so, under Tory Administrations.

Whatever may have been done to make testimonials ridiculous, a testimonial is a very natural way of expressing sympathy, giving encouragement, or conveying substantial help. If a man is conspicuous by his goodness, or his attainments, or his services, or has suffered unjustly, then a testimonial is the thing for his friends to think of. There is a London club called the Barbarians, or the Mohocks, or the Wigwagmites, or something of that sort, at which it is proposed to get up a testimonial to a distinguished member—Dr. G. L. M. Strauss—conspicuous as he is in every one of the particulars I have just mentioned. Various things have been proposed—an obelisk, a banquet, an inscription on vellum, a statue, a purse, a complete series of the *Record*, a silver salad-bowl, a pen-knife with a hundred blades, an album, a Newfoundland dog, a musical box, a shower-bath, a punchbowl, and other incongruities. As for me, I simply record the fact that the suggestion has been made; and the opinion that I think it should not be allowed to drop.

### THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

"As a man"—I quote Fielding in "Joseph Andrews" from memory—"As a man who is suddenly struck through the heart by a thunderbolt not only looks very much surprised, but perhaps is so," so was I the other day on reading the following absolutely transcendental paragraph in an exceedingly able and influential daily contemporary—

SOMETHING ACTUALLY PRINTED IN A NEWSPAPER!

Parliament is not yet a mere *lit-de-jurisdiction* to register the supreme decrees of an omnipotent numerical majority. Political power, in ultimate decision, depends upon other things than mere physical force: nor are the masses practically the real depositaries and wielders even of that force; nor has that force ever, even for a moment, become paramount unless when led by genius and incited and inspired by justice. Whatever is right, that let us do; whatever is equitable, that let us concede; whatever is wise and beneficent, that let us enact; but let us scorn the cowardice and folly of doing what is inexpedient under fancied compulsion, or of giving what is demanded because we are told we have no power to withhold it.

Now, where did this passage appear? In the *Daily News*, the *Spectator*, or the *Guardian*? *Fi done!* It was in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. On ne demande pas mieux. But, lest I should be disbelieved, I will add that anybody may read it with his own eyes at the bottom of the second column of the first page of the *Gazette* of Friday, the 23rd of March.

There is much matter in these convertites, said Jacques, when the Duke became transcendental; but who would have thought there was so much? No fear of quenching the smoking flax. Here you have a conflagration all at once. But that is just the way: when once these "convertites" begin, they do go it. Will you sign the Thirty-nine Articles? one timidly asks. "Can't you make it forty?" says the "convertite."

The *Fortnightly Review* for the 15th of March is extremely interesting. Its notices of books are models of fair and unaffected writing; and, indeed, we never find, in any department of this review, writing which exhibit that wretched ambition of cleverness which is so conspicuous in our journalism. We might have been certain beforehand that writing which aimed at "effects" would never be read in a review that was edited by George Henry Lewes; but it is pleasant to see how minds in which candour and kind intention are, at least, as prominent as capacity and culture, have, as a matter of fact, grouped themselves willingly around this gentleman in the *Fortnightly*. In this number we have Mr. Hare answering Mr. John Boyd Kinnear (on the Representation of Minorities), and Mr. Walter Bagehot criticising Mr. Hare again, in a very acute and characteristic paper on the House of Commons, forming No. VI. of his series, "The English Constitution." Mr. Hare is, in my opinion, quite successful in dealing with Mr. Kinnear; but Mr. Bagehot breaks new ground, and not only so, for he is so much the more, not the less, formidable a critic that his affinities bring him much closer to Mr. Hare than Mr. Kinnear's bring him: he understands—which Mr. Kinnear can hardly be said to do. Even if, however, it should be true that Mr. Hare's plan would result in "the worst form of voluntary constituency, that which is under the guidance of skilled manipulators," it is difficult not to feel that Mr. Bagehot slips just over the verge of cynicism in making out his case. He is so admirable and so useful a writer that one is loth to say this; but it is true, although the secret of it is simply a tendency to overrate the *vis inertia* of that which is found to be actually existing in politics. Mr. Bagehot's is, indeed, only a quasi-political mind, and it is, for political purposes, almost overweighed with intelligence. This may seem absurd to some people, and they will cry out "Gladstone!" But Gladstone, with all his power, is not only without the intelligence, pure and simple, of men like Mr. Bagehot; he has nothing that corresponds with it. Mr. Godkin on Ireland and Mr. Dodd on the Railways are both very good and very readable. In the story of this review Mr. George Meredith shows more and more like Hoffman with every number. But he is always himself in one respect—a felicitous abundance of little flesh-coloured touches that are as innocent as buttercups, but as red as ripe roses—"First kissing her so heartily as to set her trembling on the verge of a betrayal, before she could collect her wits, he struck the fan down the pretty hollow of her back, between her shoulder-blades, and bounded away." Really, this beats Mr. Charles Reade, who has somewhere, I think, "the lovely nape of her neck." Not inferior in attraction, however, to any story in the world is Mr. Buffum's account of his adventure in the Mont Cenis Tunnel. Most of us have had a shuddering sort of notion that in the progress of this tunnel something would be found out—a shaft descending to another and a hotter world; or, the secret of Manfred; or, a prehistoric family group, all complete, in the solid quartz. But what did Mr. Buffum actually see in the course of a walk of more than a mile into the bowels of the Alp? Let the reader buy the number and learn for himself; he will not regret it. Upon Strauss's new "Life of Jesus" Mr. Peter Bayne has an energetic article, written from a quasi-orthodox point of view. It is a little too much like a long leading article or lecture; but it is good, and really contains more than the manner of it leads you at first to believe. But Mr. Bayne might have spared the joke about "unconscious invention," which he says he doesn't understand. Does he not? I will try and make him. Strauss means invention without consciousness of fraud; not without consciousness in the simplest sense. Now, this kind of invention is the ratiocination of imperfect minds. You constantly see it in people who have very limited powers of abstraction—children in general, many women, and ignorant, stupid men. If you ask a child, in an authoritative manner, how some-

thing happened in which he had incurred no blame—could not be supposed to have incurred any, and could not, does not, suppose you suppose he had—what does the child begin to do, however honest and truthful? Why, he begins to account for it, by inventing an antecedent state of facts. If he fails in promptly doing this, he feels and looks, not only bewildered, but guilty. He is, in fact, in the position of a mind which can abstract, when it stands suddenly confronted with a fact which its latest and farthest abstraction will not cover. The "unconscious invention" in such a case is really nothing but a theory in the shape of a story; the only shape theory can possibly assume in a mind which is almost incapable of abstraction. Not to prolong this (I have not room) I will only add—that, in admitting that substantially correct narratives, told by fairly circumstanced and honest witnesses, may, and often do, conflict, he admits the very thing he afterwards ridicules—"unconscious invention." It is in the way of "unconscious invention"—unknown facts honestly set up by way of theory to fill the gaps in facts known—that this conflict of testimony arises.

### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

On Saturday last Mr. Jefferson retired from his triumphs at the Adelphi, and since then the following programme has been offered:—"Through Fire and Water," "The Wreck Ashore," and "Behind Time." Let me congratulate the public on the return of Miss Woolgar; and let me congratulate Miss Woolgar on the return of her health. Though the lady might do without the public, the public certainly could not do without her.

"The Streets of London" has been revived at the Princess's; and the two great effects—Charing-cross on a Winter's Night, and the House on Fire—are as popular as ever.

I hear that "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is to be played at the OLYMPIC during Easter, and that a new comedy is in rehearsal.

"Much Ado about Nothing" is preparing at the St. James's. A new burlesque, "The Judgment of Paris" I am told, by Mr. Burnand, is to be the Easter offering at the Strand. The same author has written an extravaganza, called "Boabdil-el-Chin; or, The Moor the Merrier," which, with "Der Freischütz," performed by the majority of the members of the late Covent Garden opera troupe, will form a strong attraction at ASTLEY'S. At the PRINCE OF WALES the comedy of "Society" and the extravaganza of "Little Don Giovanni" still run a too successful career to be stopped by the occurrence of the movable feast, Easter, which movable feast, as you will perceive by the above, will prove a time of hard work and much hansom cab to your indefatigable Lounger.

### ROYAL GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.

THE twenty-first anniversary of this fund was celebrated, in the Freemason's Tavern, on Wednesday evening. As might have been expected, there was a strong muster of theatrical and musical celebrities on the occasion. The Lord Mayor presided, having Mr. Charles Dickens on the right and Mr. J. B. Buckstone on the left. Mr. B. Webster, Mr. R. Keeley, Mr. J. Vining, and a number of other leading actors were also among the company. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Poole, Miss L. Fosbrooke, Miss Julia Coote, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. C. Henry, Mr. Fielding, Mr. R. Burnby, Mr. D. King, Mr. T. Distin, Mr. E. Murray, Mr. J. Coward, Mr. W. Coates, and Miss Cullenford contributed very considerably to the pleasure of the company by their musical performances. When the loyal toasts and the Army and Navy had been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the evening, "Success to the General Theatrical Fund." In doing so he expressed the pleasure he felt at in any way contributing to the success of the institution, but assured the company that he had not had the advantage of rehearsing his part for the evening. Neither, up to the moment at which he was speaking, was he aware of the precise part he was expected to sustain on this occasion. But as for the nonce he was playing a stage character, he ventured to hope that the fund would that evening have a "bumper." Mr. Buckstone, treasurer of the fund, in returning thanks, remarked that, though the managers of the institution had secured the presence of many distinguished men on former occasions, this was the first time they had succeeded in catching a Lord Mayor. On Lord Mayor's Day he took his place at an open window in Fleet-street, and was delighted to see their worthy and excellent chairman escorted by a warlike retainer, who wore a fur cap and a gigantic sword. Certainly there were no men in armour nor any ancient knights; but as those characters were not very striking or animated objects of civic processions, their absence at the last Lord Mayor's show was not particularly regretted. It had happened once at the Haymarket Theatre that he had occasion to produce "Richard III.," but, being unused to warlike tragedies, he applied to the manager of Astley's to lend him the necessary armour. That gentleman kindly placed it at his disposal. He might observe, however, that it required two or three days to clean it up before "Richard" could be represented. There was this further difficulty—that Richmond, arrayed in the armour, having got his arm up, could not get it down again. Having elevated it, he was obliged to keep it in its lofty position till the end of the piece, so that the conquering Earl looked like an animated Dutch oven. Again, the helmets stuck so fast to the heads of the soldiers that they could not be got off again, and a disgusted super exclaimed, "If these here armour goes on I'll leave the profession." Fortunately, the armour was taken away from the Haymarket the next day to protect the gallant warriors who had to do duty at the Lord Mayor's show. The Royal General Theatrical Fund was established, thirty years ago, in the interest of all persons engaged in acting, singing, and dancing. Its operations extended all over England, Ireland, and Scotland. There were at present twenty-six annuitants on the fund, sixteen of the number being ladies, and the remaining ten gentlemen. The annuities varied in amount from £30 to £90. During the last year £1041 had been paid in annuities, and the expenses of the institution were nearly £100. When the members of the fund claimed an annuity they only claimed a right which they had derived from the punctual payment of subscriptions. They belonged to all parties. They were Conservatives because they took proper care of their money; and though their management was of so admirable a character as left no occasion for reform, they were Liberals because they were anxious to be liberal in granting annuities. They were Radicals also, because as an institution, they were well rooted. Of one thing, however, he was sure, that there was not a Fenian among them. They were strongly attached to the Queen and the Royal family. Her Majesty had again contributed £100 to the fund; and the Prince of Wales had sent a handsome donation, which his Royal Highness intended to renew annually. Mr. Charles Dickens, in proposing "The Health of the Lord Mayor," said that when, as one of the trustees of the fund, he asked his Lordship to preside at this festival, the simplicity, cordiality, and frankness with which he consented to do so enhanced his compliance a hundredfold. From a personal acquaintance with the Lord Mayor, he was aware that his Lordship had a loving and discerning knowledge of the great old actors. He remembered that in a journey with his Lordship their conversation turned on stage experiences; and though he thought himself an old stager he recognised in the Lord Mayor what in fistic language would be called "an ugly customer." Circumstances were somewhat reversed this evening, because, while it was a very common thing for persons to be brought trembling before the Lord Mayor, it would appear that on this occasion his Lordship appeared trembling before them. He hoped the reversal would hold good still further; for, whereas it was a common thing for the Lord Mayor to say to a repentant criminal who did not appear to have much harm in him, "Let me never see you here again," he would propose that they should all with one accord say to the Lord Mayor, "Let us by all means see you here again at the next festival." Among the songs sung during the evening was "The harp that once through Tara's halls," by Miss Louisa Pyne, who was rapturously encored: one by Miss Poole, who also was loudly applauded; and "The Sunshine and Shade," by Mr. W. H. Cummings. Stiebel's rondo, "The Storm," was given by Miss Cullenford on the pianoforte, and elicited general approbation. A sum of about £500 was contributed to the fund.



## Literature.

*Fairy Realm: a Collection of the Favourite Old Tales.* Illustrated by the pencil of Gustave Doré. Told in verse by TOM HOOD. London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler.

Mr. Hood possesses, in a high degree, the very first qualification for writing fairy-tales, or child-literature of any kind—the qualification without which all others are for these purposes quite useless, and yet the rarest of all—or, perhaps, we should omit the “yet” here. We mean that he has an *innocent* mind, capable of playfulness as distinguished from humour, wit, banter, or any of those forms of fun which presuppose one’s having eaten of the tree. This quality of innocence is conspicuous in all he writes, prose as well as verse; and the result is that he always gives delight when women or children are his topics. In addition to this prime indispensable merit, he commands the poetic vocabulary, and writes children’s poetry with pleasant fluency and much variety of cadence. Of Gustave Doré so much has been written of late, that we will merely say here that this handsome, attractive volume would be well worth its price for the sake of the illustrations only. In a word, the book may be warmly recommended.

To pass on to a few words of criticism. Mr. Hood has rightly remarked, in a charming, modest preface, that to write to these pictures of Gustave Doré was a task of extreme difficulty. No doubt. It was, we are bold to say, a task of so much difficulty that it was not worth the doing. In the first place, the pictures are French, and intensely characteristic in directions widely apart from all English habitual conceptions in connection with fairy tales. It became necessary, then, in order to give congruity to the general result, that the poetry should be “according.” The way to bring this about was to saturate the mind, by intense application, with the spirit of the pictures and then to write to them in a characteristic manner. To do this at all, would have been intensely laborious; to do it in such a way as also to preserve in the treatment the traditional naïvetés of the English nursery, was too hard a task to be lightly undertaken. Will anybody say that the verses on page 68 are anything like the nose of the man who is trying on Cinderella’s shoe? Mr. Thackeray would have made them exactly like; but even he would only have cared to do it for a short spurt, so great would have been the effort necessary for doing it continuously. Thus, then, whoever is responsible for the original conception, we think it quite wrong, and our own impulse is just to tear out the woodcuts and read the verses by themselves. Nor let it be said that this is unnecessarily refining in criticism. The number of persons who will make these or similar reflections must be very few; but the incongruity of the effect will be all the same. And it will be deterring.

But, again, to adopt the Ingoltsby manner in writing these verses—which contain some really poetic touches—was a very serious mistake for purposes of art. We lay stress upon that, as a distinction, because publishers often want one thing and writers and the public another thing; and the conditions imposed by accidents of “business” upon an author may, and constantly do, spoil the working out of the best intentions. But the preservation, unharmed, of so sweet and graceful a faculty as that of Mr. Hood is a matter of such importance that the subject cannot be passed over. The Ingoltsby manner stands related to child-lore as a music-hall stands related to a doll’s-house. It is knowing, critical, clever: child-literature is natural, innocent, absolutely uncritical, and abhorrent of what is “clever.” The Ingoltsby manner easily runs to seed; it is, even in the hands of a master, wordy and straggling. The very essence of child-lore, considered as to the mere style, is pithiness. “So he poked his eyes out.” That is the way in which a child talks. But let us, without lifting the pen from the paper, see how this would run in the Ingoltsby manner:—

Exciting surprise  
In the witty and wise,  
He formed his design, and he screwed up his faculties;  
To use for an implement,  
Thumb, Sirs, he simply meant—  
For gouging the proper and natural tackle ‘tis;  
One, two,  
Little ado;  
Three, four,  
Across the floor;  
Five, six,  
The clock ticks;  
There’s something blue in the candle-wicks;  
Will he have halfpence, or will he have kicks?  
The people behind  
To see were inclined,  
They pushed, they hurried,  
They hurried, and scurried,  
They swore, they shouted, they urged, they scowled him,  
As he pounced on the victim, and ruthlessly gouged him!

Heavens! ‘tis a fearsome thing to see  
That poor gouged creature’s agony!

and so on, at pleasure, for a yard and a half. But not only is it impossible in the Ingoltsby manner to tell a fairy-tale with the innocent pithiness which alone can make it natural; this objectionable manner almost necessarily runs into cockneyisms. Accordingly, turning over these leaves, we find allusions to Anak, and Chang and Colonel Siodare, Babbage, Tom Taylor, Hunt and Roskell, *Le Follet*, and a score or two of other things that turn up naturally enough in a newspaper, but are as much out of place in a fairy tale as an article from the *Daily Telegraph* would be in a child’s primer. All this is so hopelessly wrong that it seems an anti-climax to say, at the end, that even some of Mr. Hood’s best, where he is quite natural, and shows himself to be his father’s son, is out of place, and wrong too. Take, for instance, this lovely little passage on page 33:—

RED RIDING HOOD ON THE WAY.  
The fields with buttercups are gold,  
The hedges white with may;  
The woodbine’s trumpet manifold  
Are bright beside the way;  
The foxglove rears its lofty spire  
Where hang the purple bells;  
In shady, quiet nooks retire  
The modest pimpernels;  
The poppy the green corn-fields decks,  
The meads are bright with cowslips;  
She litters on her way, nor reck  
How rapidly time now slips.

Even if this had not been so fatally damaged by the “clever” rhyme between “now slips” and “cowslips,” it would have been out of place in a fairy tale. The whole spirit of child-lore forbids detailed description of nature in what may be called the cataloguing manner. No doubt it is true that this volume was not got up for children. Good! But then the problem was to make entirely new and individual products out of the old material—a task too difficult to be worth the attempting. What we now have are amusing pervasions; very clever, but not round and whole.

These remarks are made from a point of view at which it may seem almost unnecessary to place oneself for the purpose of examining a drawing-room table book. But, in adding all this to a cordial commendation of the volume, we have considered the illustrious name the author bears, the sweetness and truthfulness of his own faculty, when it has its own way, and the loss we should incur if it were forced or tempted to take a way which is not its own.

*A Plain and Easy Account of the Land and Fresh-water Mollusks of Great Britain.* By RALPH TATE, F.G.S., F.A.S.L., &c. London: R. Hardwicke.

*Our Reptiles: A Plain and Easy Account of the Lizards, Snakes, Newts, Toads, Frogs, and Tortoises indigenous to Great Britain.* By M. C. COOKE, Author of “Rust, Smut, Mildew, and Mould,” &c. London: R. Hardwicke.

At first sight, there seems little to attract anyone, save a thoroughly enthusiastic naturalist, to a study of the conformation, structure, habits, and peculiarities of snails, slugs, newts, toads,

lizards, and their congeners; and yet a little attention will show that in these, as in all her other works, Nature has provided much that is beautiful and curious, though often surrounded by what is loathsome and repulsive. The feeling of aversion induced by the first look at these creatures wears off on further acquaintance, however, and then we see elements develop themselves which are sure to attract our attention and increase our interest. And this is especially the case when the subject is put before us in so elegant, and simple, and natural a way as is done in the works named at the head of this notice. Some knowledge of botany, it has been well observed, adds tenfold enjoyment to every stroll we take in the country, for then each flower, and bud, and blade of grass, has a story to tell us, an extra beauty to develop, and a satisfactory reason to yield for its existence. It is equally correct to say that a little knowledge of the natural history of the numerous animated creatures we encounter in field and by hedgerow, in pond or in ditch, opens a book for our perusal which is neither uninteresting nor unimpressive. To supply such a knowledge, in an easy and plain way, has been the purpose aimed at in the works before us by Messrs. Tate and Cooke, each of whom, from the perfect knowledge of their subjects they themselves possess, are well qualified to convey that knowledge to others.

Mr. Tate, in his “Mollusks” has given us, in order to make his book instructive and interesting as well to the general reader as to the young student, a familiar account of the habits of each well-known species of our land and fluvial mollusca; and, while the scientific character of the work has been uniformly sustained, all unnecessary complexities have been carefully avoided; that is to say, the language of the book is as popular and as little technical as possible. After a well-written and not too prolix introduction, in which the object and nature of zoological classification and the several classes of the molluscan animals are explained, the author goes into the details of his subject. In chapter ii. he treats of bivalves, the structure and physiology of the conchifera, description of species, family divisions, &c. In chapter iii. water-breathing snails are dealt with in the same exhaustive way; and chapter iv. performs the same work as regards air-breathing snails. In treating every branch of the subject the utmost care is evident, while the principal specimens are beautifully figured and coloured in the numerous plates interspersed throughout the volume.

Mr. Cooke has been equally painstaking and successful with our reptiles as his collaborator has been with the mollusca. Every species of lizard, newt, toad, snake, &c., known to British naturalists is carefully figured and described; and though some of these are not pleasant to look upon, others, especially the lizard tribe, are really very beautiful creatures. The study of these animals is rendered all the more attractive from the fact that, with one exception, they are all perfectly harmless. This exception is the viper, or adder, which is the only venomous species which inhabits our island. It is common in Scotland, as well as in England and Wales. It even comes nearly within the sound of Bow bells, for it has been found in the woods around Hampstead, Highgate, and Hornsey. It is generally found in dry woods and heaths, in sandy banks, and in similar localities. Ireland, of course, is free of it as well as of all the snake tribes. Whether, as is popularly believed, this is a result of the exertions of St. Patrick or not, so far as the viper is concerned, the sister isle has one grievance the less to complain of. Mr. Cooke supplies us with a full description of the appearance, habits, and qualities of this noxious little creature; so that, armed with the knowledge he furnishes, no one, with reasonable care, need be afraid of suffering from its bite. We specially commend the section of Mr. Cooke’s work which treats of the adder to the study of all who love to spend their leisure hours in the enjoyment of these country rambles which are at once so pleasant and so beneficial to the denizens of large towns.

In conclusion, we advise all our readers, and more particularly our young readers, to obtain these two works: to study them carefully; and we assure them that they will then be, to some extent at least, qualified to enter into and appreciate that great theme—the works of Nature, and thence to rise up to a due conception of the infinity of marvels displayed in the works of Nature’s God, whose temple, once unlocked by the golden key of knowledge, lies open to every inquiring and reverent mind.

*The Confederation of British North America.* By E. C. BOLTON and H. H. WEBBER, Royal Artillery. London: Chapman and Hall.

The authors of this volume go dead against a scheme which was received with much approval in this country, and was believed to have been also, on the whole, favourably looked upon in the colonies. We mean, of course, the proposal for the confederation of the British North American Provinces. It seems, however, according to the authors of the work before us, that we were all wrong on the subject. Confederation, they declare, is neither possible nor desirable—indeed, is not desired, in the wide sense of the word, at all. The maritime provinces, while they are favourable to a federation among themselves, are bitterly inimical to a union with Canada; while all the colonies—Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island—are all much more inclined to be annexed to the United States than to the confederation proposed, and only value British connection for the sake of the Imperial expenditure among them. The confederation scheme the authors pronounce to be a farce; and, if carried out, a ruinous farce. The colonists wish to do nothing, and will do nothing, to provide defences for themselves. The mother country, they think, cannot do without them—in fact, would sink into the position of a third-rate Power were her American colonies severed from her, while they would still retain their trade with the United States, with England, and with the rest of the world. The people of all the provinces are, we are told, far more Yankee than British in their characters and their habits, and even in their sympathies; and the loyalty to the Crown of which we hear so much, if we may trust Messrs. Bolton and Webber, only a mere lip affair, put on to keep up appearances and induce a continuance of grants for public works, for fortifications, and for the maintenance of troops in the provinces and of the navy on the station. If all this be true, we cannot help agreeing with our authors that “it remains to be seen whether the House of Commons will continue to lavish money upon a country, the retention of which weakens the empire, and the people of which are divided among themselves as to the merits of British or American rule. The more we extend the frontier of our North American possessions, the weaker becomes our power in the West, and the more men and money we pour into Canada the longer we retard the real (but as yet only partially expressed) interests of the Canadians themselves.” Indeed, the arguments in this work go to prove, not merely the absurdity of the confederation scheme but the impropriety of retaining these colonies under the British Crown at all: a conclusion to which some among us have already come. It appears to be certain that, in keeping these provinces, in the circumstances described by our authors, England “does pay too much for her pride.” Better for them, perhaps—assuredly better for us—to cut them adrift entirely, and let them join the States or do whatever they please with their future destinies. We should at least, it seems, have this consolation, that, with the resources and advantages they possess—particularly the Lower Provinces—they could not possibly make shipwreck of their fortunes. This is so far satisfactory, though it is scarcely consistent with the picture the authors draw of the character of the leading politicians in the colonies; at least, considered from an Old-World point of view, for we are still in the habit of thinking that public virtue and capacity count for something in the qualifications of public men, but these characteristics, it appears, are totally wanting in the politicians on the other side of the water. We have been in the habit, some of us, of looking with contempt upon the public men of the United States; but those who hold high places in the government of our own colonies are, it seems, not one whit better. We pass no opinion on the matter ourselves; indeed, it is difficult to reconcile some of the statements made by Messrs. Bolton and Webber with the reports we receive by every mail from Canada; but we repeat that, if all our authors tell us in this book be true, the sooner we are rid of our North American possessions the better.

*The Shilling Peerage, Baronage, and House of Commons for 1866.* London: R. Hardwicke.

These three useful little manuals have just been issued for the present year, under the editorship, as usual, of Mr. Edward Walford, whose name has long been associated with the series. Each volume contains the information appropriate to itself corrected to the latest period; and for those who cannot afford, or who do not care to buy, Dodd or Debrett, Hardwicke’s manuals must be both convenient and useful. The advantage of this series is that all three volumes may easily be carried in the pocket, and so be handy for reference at any moment; and very valuable little works they therefore are.

*Miss Matty; or, Our Youngest Passenger.* And other Tales. Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter.

This little volume belongs to Messrs. Johnstone and Hunter’s “Children’s Hour” series of publications, and is a very agreeable work of its kind. A vein of religious teaching pervades the whole and renders it specially suitable for the reading of those for whom it is designed—the children. Some tolerably good engravings are sprinkled throughout the volume, which may be safely recommended to the attention of Sabbath-school teachers and all others upon whom devolves the task of developing and forming the youthful mind. The observance of devotional exercises is perhaps insisted upon a little too prominently for some tastes; but that is a fault, if a fault at all, which was natural in a book emanating from Scotland, and will probably not be objected to by the serious portion of the public, by whom the volume is most likely to be bought.

## NEW NOVELS.

*A Casual Acquaintance.* A Novel, founded on Fact. By Mrs. DUFFUS HARDY, Author of “The Two Catherine’s,” &c. 2 vols. *The White Favour.* A Novel, in three volumes. By HENRY HOLL, Author of “The King’s Mail,” &c.

London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

Much has been occasionally said here on the unsatisfactory character of fiction which professes to be fact: the historical romance being, of course, excluded, because people are expected to know what truth there is in history for themselves. But in the “Casual Acquaintance” no shortcomings need be anticipated. Scarcely a reader will fail to recognise here and there a “fact” familiar to our own insular deviations from rectitude, and for the more serious matters it is only necessary to glance into the records of the Paris Correctional Police. From the days of Mr. Horatio Spinkins, in the “Sketches by Boz,” down to those of the Lady Blank-Blank and the Polish Count of Ebury-street, Pimlico, nothing has been more common than for gross impostors to assume nobility, and so entrap unmarried ladies of fortune; and, in nine cases out of ten, the “distinguished foreigner” is the hero of the transaction. Mrs. Duffus Hardy has availed herself of this weakness of her countrywomen to form the foundation of her latest fiction; and she has followed it up by the crime of murder, shown by incidents appallingly painful, but yet not at all unlikely to be “founded on fact.” Raoul St. Pierre, a Frenchman, is the villain of the occasion; Maude Vernon the victim. Maude accepts Raoul one evening, having in the morning rejected another admirer; who, by-the-way, immediately goes down to his club to tell the news—an incident which is, perhaps, the purest piece of fiction in the whole book. By accepting Raoul, Maude cracks the heart of her cousin, Arnold Elmore, who goes over to France to get it repaired; whilst Raoul also goes to France to attend the death of his mother. The two gentlemen are strangers. The engagement also gives the greatest offence to Maude’s aunt, Mrs. Elmore, who has the utmost horror of a French alliance, because her own twin-sister has already made one, and has suffered terribly in consequence. Once across the Channel, it is easy to see that Raoul St. Pierre is a villain of the deepest dye. His intrigues are of various kinds, and they are ultimately discovered; but his principal crime is the murder of his wife—for the wretch has a wife living all the time that he has engaged himself to Maude Vernon. He has fifty false names, and, in the character of Doctor La Belle, he makes acquaintance with Arnold Elmore, and persuades him to escort a patient—a half-mad and remarkably silent lady—from Dieppe to Paris. At the last moment he contrives to poison her with prussic acid, and, of course, at the end of the journey Elmore is in custody on a charge of murder. Although the “Casual Acquaintance” has already seen the light in a periodical shape, it would be unfair to tell more than this to intending readers. What we have said is “something to go upon” in the way of strong interest, and there is something besides very much stronger still. Who was the unhappy lady, how did Maude Vernon conduct herself under most peculiar circumstances, and especially what became of Arnold Elmore, are questions that must rise to every reader’s lips, and were best answered by the book itself. Well written, and within the reasonable limits of a moderate sitting, the story is likely to make friends. And if we were inclined to say that the people in the book are so many pieces of machinery for incidents, rather than people possessing distinct characters, an exception would have to be made in favour of M. Herchel. He is a French detective, whose innate goodness is a decided characteristic, and whose business sagacity—ponderous, slow, but sure—should be recommended by Sir Richard Mayne to all our “active and intelligent constables,” who are always blundering, when they are not doing worse.

Mr. Holl’s new novel, “The White Favour,” is of a different stamp. He takes us back to the period of the ‘45, and tells us nothing about it, except that news came to London announcing the ruin of the Stuart cause at Culloden. The Young Pretender is never once upon the scene, and the Younger Derwentwater, brother of the victim of the fifteen, upon whose interests the story in reality turns, is certainly heard of, or hinted at; but anything of a more substantial character may almost be looked for in vain. But there is “no pretension to historical accuracy,” but “the book may be found sufficiently correct to answer the purpose of a work of fiction,” says the preface, which is paying no high compliment to fiction. The separation of Ratcliffe from his wife, the Countess of Newburgh, and his residence in England, are confessedly unhistorical; and so it seems best at once to take the “White Favour” as a specimen of the state of the times merely. Then, at once it must be said, the times were of the lowest possible description. The “King and all his Ministers” are sufficiently well known, and are dismissed in one of Mr. Holl’s pages; but he gives us instead some ruffians in other walks of life. There is no glimpse of political intrigue, but the great majority of the company are spies, highwaymen, and bullies. A spy lady of title, a spy gentleman of title, a retired Newgate barber, who is a Government spy—gentlemen of the road, and tavern landlords drinking the health of the King “over the water,” or of a friend “from the North”—a lodging-housekeeper stealing a nobleman’s treasonable correspondence, and frightening him, and he frightening her concerning a diamond ring which she has stolen—the papers and the ring being then found on the person of the same pick-pocket—and all this more or less being mixed up with the discovery and capture of Ratcliffe and the loss of his daughter, Charlotte Maria, who is afterwards abducted by a wicked Baronet—these—these are all the materials of the “White Favour.” They are not new, and they are confused and dreary. They are like the inferior parts of Mr. Ainsworth’s last-century novels, with none of his knowledge of politics or archaeology. But yet there is a kind of interest in knowing how one villain is slain in a duel, a second drowned, a third hanged, and a nobleman beheaded. But it is impossible to admire the manner in which the fortunes of Charlotte Maria are dismissed. However, from first to last, next to nothing is seen of her; and, in fact, the only person in whom any strong interest can be taken is Richard Horton, a cool and excellent gentleman, delineated with a larger imagination and a firmer hand than any other in the book. Mr. Holl has a spirited melodramatic style; the chief faults of which are an absence of nature in dialogue and a presence of prolixity in narrative. In both he constantly suffers his language to fall into ten-foot measure (as Mr. Dickens used to do), and frequently into that artificial tone adopted by Sheridan Knowles.



### "CHRIST CROWNED WITH THORNS."

IN the pleasant little watering-place of Kreuznach there live, harmoniously working in the same studio, the Cauers, an artist-family, consisting of Emile Cauer, the father, and Karl and Robert Cauer, his two sons, who worthily emulate the father in the production of great and beautiful works of art. They are all three well known to fame as sculptors from whose studios many excellent productions have issued—among others, a whole set of the most popular fairy-tale characters, such as "Little Thornrose," "Little Snow-white," "Little Red Riding-Hood," "Cinderella," &c.

Our illustration in this Number represents one of the most recent productions of Karl Cauer, the elder of Emile's two sons. This head of Christ has, with the frame, a diameter of about 39 in. The model was made in Rome, in 1857, shortly after the artist's arrival in the Eternal City, when he was under the influence of the painful impression which his beloved mother's long and fearful sufferings had made upon him. The execution in marble was begun only some five years later. Last summer, on the artist's return to Germany, he took this beautiful work of art home with him. It is now in the Schwerin cathedral, having been purchased for that church by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Karl Cauer, having first studied under his father, went early in life to Berlin, where he worked for some time in A. Wolf's studio.

In 1848 he went to Rome, to execute a commission for the Grand Duchess of Weimar. After this he repeatedly visited England, where he felt more especially attracted by the Elgin marbles, which inspired him with the most enthusiastic admiration, and gave quite an idealistic turn to his high-art tendencies.

Among his greater works, conceived and executed shortly after this, may be mentioned "Theseus Contemplating his Father's Sword;" "Achilles, Wounded, Drawing the Arrow from his Heel" (1854, Rome); "A Greek, Returning Victorious, and Proudly Elated, from the Olympian Games" (1857, Rome). The Theseus and the Achilles are in Amsterdam, the "Olympian Victor" is in the possession of King William I. of Prussia. He also executed, in Rome, two large groups, "Hector and Andromache" and "Wrathful Achilles and Minerva."

Besides these more important works, Karl Cauer has also modelled and executed a great number of portrait-busts and figures; among others, a portrait-statue of the late King Frederick William IV. of Prussia, which is in the possession of the Dowager Queen; also a life-size marble statue of the present Emperor of Austria.

Having gained the prize in the competition, he modelled for the city of Mannheim the colossal Schiller statue, which was unveiled there on Nov. 10, 1862. A short time since Karl Cauer was in Carrara, in company with his brother Robert, to make purchases of

marble for some important works, such as a monument for the tomb of Dr. Prieger, the founder of the bath of Kreuznach, which is to be executed by Karl; and the charming figure of little Thornrose, to be executed by Robert, in larger size, after the father's well-known work. This latter figure is ordered by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Karl Cauer has had bestowed upon him already three gold medals: two by the Kings Frederick William IV. and William I. of Prussia, the third by the Grand Duke of Weimar, for his contributions to the great Cologne Art-Exhibition.

### QUEEN MARIE AMELIE.

THE Queen of his late Majesty King Louis Philippe of France has just now ended in tranquil dignity a life of many and great vicissitudes, her Majesty having died on Saturday last.

Marie Amélie de Bourbon was the daughter of Ferdinand the Fourth of Naples, Third of Sicily, and First of the united kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Her mother was Marie Caroline, Archduchess of Austria, the imperious daughter of Maria Theresa, and sister of Marie Antoinette and of the Emperors Joseph and Leopold. If Ferdinand was the nominal ruler of his kingdom, Marie Caroline was the real Sovereign. How, in spite of her husband and his Cabinet,



"CHRIST CROWNED WITH THORNS."—(SCULPTURED BY KARL CAUER.)

she served Nelson in his hour of need at the instigation of Lady Hamilton will be remembered by all Englishmen. Marie Amélie, the future Queen of the French, was one of five sisters, who were most carefully educated under the care of Mme. d'Ambrosio. She early displayed the germs of those amiable qualities which distinguished her in after-life. "We three sisters," said on one occasion the widow of Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, to M. Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, "we three sisters in our childhood were called respectively *la bella*, *la dotta*, and *la santa*. *La santa* was Marie Amélie." The political storms amid which this Princess passed her early years make the beginning of her life resemble to some extent the youth of her future husband. She was scarcely ten years of age when, in 1792, the French fleet, commanded by Admiral de la Touche Treville, appeared in the Bay of Naples; and from that time onwards, during the period of the first victories of Napoleon, the Royal family of Naples were kept in a state of perpetual anxiety and alarm. At length, on the conquest of Naples by the French troops under General Championnet, in 1798, Ferdinand and his Queen fled into Sicily with their children. Princess Marie Amélie remained at Palermo with her mother during the first Neapolitan revolution, and even for some time after the victories of Suvarrow in Northern Italy had compelled the French troops to depart from Naples. In the month of June, 1800, the Queen and her daughters went to Vienna, where they remained for two years, returning to Naples in 1802. Renewed political outbreaks compelled the Royal family again to retire into Sicily, and it was during this second period of residence there that Princess Marie Amélie for the first time met the Duke of Orleans, like herself, an exile from his country.

In 1808, on his return from the burial, in Malta, of his brother, the Comte de Beaujolais, Louis Philippe received a cordial invitation from Ferdinand to pay a visit to Palermo. He did so, and soon gained the affections of the second of the King's daughters. There appears to be a doubt as to the motives of Queen Caroline in eventually sanctioning their union. It was not to be expected that the sister of Marie Antoinette and the wife of a Bourbon King could look with much favour on the son of one who took a chief part in the persecution of her sister and in the execution of his King. On the other hand, it has been said that the shrewd Queen early saw the strong points in the character of the Duke of Orleans, and thought that, amid the perils which at the moment surrounded her family, it would be well to attach to their interests a man of his tact and experience. Whatever may have been her motives, there is no doubt as to the motives of the young people themselves. Their marriage was one purely of affection. Amid all the political misfortunes which afterwards overtook them, their domestic happiness was never for a moment disturbed, and their household virtues became proverbial in Europe. The marriage took place at Palermo, on the 25th of November, 1809; and the Duke and Duchess continued to reside there until 1814, in the enjoyment of a greater amount of tranquillity than had hitherto fallen to the lot of either. In 1814 the restoration of the house of Bourbon summoned the head of the younger branch of the family from this state of comparative seclusion, and established him in his due position in France. In the month of September of this year the Duchess of Orleans arrived in her adopted country; but it was not long before the events of the Hundred Days compelled her to take refuge with her children in England, whence she did not return to Paris till the commencement of the year 1817.

From this time down to the Revolution of July her residence was in France, where she attracted the esteem and love even of the enemies of the House of Orleans by the simple beauty of her life, her gentle piety, and her unwearying charity. It has been asserted that in 1830 her Legitimist tendencies led her to view the revolution with sorrow, though it tended to her own elevation. She is even said to have expressed a strong repugnance to share a throne to which, according to her ideas of right, she had no claim. Whatever truth there may be in these assertions, the unalterable devotion which Marie Amélie bore to her husband, whether in prosperity or in adversity, overcame all her scruples, and she determined on the path of conduct she was for the future to adopt. She took no part in political affairs, but devoted herself to the education of her children and to works of charity.

It was the Queen's unhappy fate, ere she had been many years on the throne, to have her tenderest feelings wounded by more than one domestic affliction. In 1839 the beautiful and accomplished Princess Marie died, and in 1842 a strange and melancholy accident led to the death in the Queen's arms of her eldest son, and to the destruction with him of the best security for the House of Orleans. Bitter as was this sudden blow it served only to bring out in stronger colours the beauty of the Queen's nature. She felt that there was one on whom the blow had fallen with even more stunning severity, and she devoted herself to soothe and comfort her afflicted daughter-in-law. A few years more and she had to display courage of a different sort—a courage and dignity which seemed to belong to her race, and which offered a strong contrast to the irresolution of the King. Lamartine, in glowing terms, describes the scene at the Tuilleries when the Queen, her grey locks contrasting with the fire of her eyes and the animated flush of her cheek, said to the King, in



language worthy of the granddaughter of Maria Theresa and the niece of Marie Antoinette, "Go and show yourself to the disheartened troops and to the irresolute National Guard. I will place myself in the balcony with my grandchildren and my daughters, and will see you die in a manner worthy of yourself, of your throne, and of our common misfortunes." When the King declared his intention of abdicating she rebuked him with passionate earnestness. She cared not, she said, what was said in or out of the Tuileries, but in her estimation revolution was ever a crime, and abdication a cowardice. "Sire," she concluded, energetically, "a King should never lose his crown without making an effort to defend it." When, however, resistance was too late, the Queen subsided again into the wife, and prepared to accompany her husband in his melancholy flight. Worn out by contending emotions and anxieties, she fell senseless to the ground in the attempt to step into the carriage. Soon recovering, she accompanied the King to Evreux, where she separated from him for safety. She rejoined him afterwards at Honfleur, and shared the difficulties of his passage to England. In the quiet seclusion of Claremont she devoted herself to the task of soothing the regrets and cheering the heart of the King. In 1850 she received his last breath.

The only public matter in which the Queen took an interest during her residence in England was the proposed coalition and fusion of the two branches of the House of Bourbon. The Legitimist partialities of the Queen induced her to advocate, on certain conditions, a fusion which, it is well known, was successfully opposed by the Duchess of Orleans. This difference of opinion did not in the slightest diminish the reverential love which the Duchess ever entertained towards the Queen; and her daughter-in-law's lamented death, as well as that of the Queen of the Belgians, that of the Duchess of Nemours, and, lastly, that of the King of the Belgians, have been the bitterest afflictions suffered by the Queen in her later days. She was, however, consoled in her old age by the affectionate solicitude of the numerous family still surviving, and by seeing her children's children spring up about her. Not only did she enjoy the affection of her children, but also—what was very precious to her—she won the hearts of all the poor people among whom she lived. She was one of the most benevolent of women, and, though she was a strict Catholic, a Catholic of the strictest Neapolitan type, she regarded no distinction of faith in her charities. To all who needed her aid she was ready with help, and everywhere about Esher the name of the good French Queen is pronounced with affection and veneration.

As on the 26th of next month she would have completed her eighty-fourth year, it can scarcely be said that the death of the Queen was unexpected; and yet she died in comparative health. Two days before her decease she had her carriage drive. The day before she was up as usual, with this only difference, that, feeling rather exhausted, she went to bed in the evening earlier than was her wont. She passed a restless night. On Saturday morning she said, "Je suis mieux"—her last words—and fell asleep. In that sleep she died, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. She was spared the pain of consciously encountering death; also the pain, which to her motherly nature would have been very grievous, of parting with her children. She has thus ended, without suffering, a life of much suffering; and death came to her like a courtier, with the amenity of sleep.

The late Queen had five sons and three daughters. Her brother succeeded to the throne of Naples, and was the father of the famous Bomba. Her four sisters were married respectively to the Emperor of Austria, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, and Ferdinand VII., King of Spain.



THE LATE EX-QUEEN MARIE AMÉLIE OF FRANCE.

The obsequies of her late Majesty the Queen Marie Amélie will take place on Tuesday morning next. The late Queen will be buried at Weybridge, in the vault where repose the remains of her husband, Louis Philippe, King of the French. Before the funeral leaves Claremont on Tuesday morning a solemn service, at which the members of the late Queen's family who are in England will be present, will take place in the chapel fitted up there specially to receive the corpse.

#### THE NEW CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Lord Mayor and the members of the Court of Common Council, with the principal officers of the Corporation, paid a visit, a short time since, to the new lunatic asylum for the city of London, which has been erected at the cost of the Corporation at Stone, near Dartford, and is now ready for the reception of patients. They were accompanied by the chairman and deputy chairman, with six of the guardians of each of the three Poor-Law Unions in the City,

and travelled by a special train on the London and South-Eastern Railway. The asylum has been erected at a cost of about £65,000, from designs by Mr. Bunning, the late City architect, and is intended to accommodate 250 patients. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated piece of ground, about a mile and a half from Dartford, overlooking the Thames, and commanding a view of the surrounding country for miles. It is fitted up with baths and lavatories, laundries and work-shops, and surrounded by spacious grounds tastefully laid out. Bagatelle-boards and other games and means of recreation are provided for the inmates; and, in short, all the appliances for comfort and convenience which have been adopted of late years in the best-regulated establishments for the treatment of persons afflicted with insanity in all its varied forms. In the first instance the plans and designs, after certain alterations had been made, were approved by the Home Secretary and the Commissioners in Lunacy, and while the building has been in progress the Commissioners have paid repeated visits to it and seen that the conditions required by them were being fulfilled. The asylum has been erected under the superintendence of a special committee of the Court of Common Council, of which Mr. Alderman Dakin is chairman, and nearly five years have been spent in its construction. Our Engraving represents the exterior of the new asylum.

#### HAVANNAH.

Should the people of the United States determine upon asserting the Monroe doctrine in its fullest application, and succeed in enforcing their notions on the subject of excluding European Powers entirely from America, they would probably be disposed to include the islands as well as the continent in their claim. In that case, England should lose her West Indian possessions and Spain be ousted from Cuba. The attempt made by Lopez some years ago would be renewed under more favourable auspices, and Havannah become the seat of government of a new State in the Union. This, however, is merely a speculation as to what may take place in the distant future. Meanwhile, the island of Cuba and its capital, Havannah, are objects of interest in themselves sufficient to warrant us in presenting our readers with the accompanying View of the city.

Havannah, the capital of the Island of Cuba, is situated in 23 deg. 9 min. N. lat., and 82 deg. 2 min. W. long., on the northern shore of the island. Its harbour, which is one of the most secure and commodious in the world, communicates with the sea by a channel little more than half a mile in length, and from 300 to 350 yards wide; its depth varies from eight to ten fathoms. The harbour itself is a basin, of an oblong form, measuring in length, from south-south-east to north-north-west, nearly two miles and a half, but its greatest width does not exceed one mile and a half. Its depth varies from five to six fathoms, except on the small shoal, De la Luz, where it is less. This basin is surrounded by heights which shelter it from every wind. The town is built on the western side of the basin, near the channel, on a kind of promontory. The channel is protected by two strong fortresses, El Morro and La Punta, and a continuous series of batteries along both shores. The town is equally strong towards the land. A well-built wall runs across the isthmus of the promontory on which it stands, and at a distance of respectively 1240 and 660 fathoms from it are two fortresses erected, Del Principe and De Atures, both well fortified. The space between the walls of the town and these fortresses is occupied by the suburbs, six in number, Horcon, Jesus Maria, Regla, Cerro, S. Lazaro, and La Salud. The population of the town was estimated in 1827 at 39,980, and that of the suburbs at 54,043; the whole, therefore, was 94,023—of which number the whites amounted to 46,600, the free people of colour to 23,600, and the slaves to



THE NEW CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.—(MR. BUNNING, ARCHTLCET.)



23,800. In the same year there were also 18,000 foreigners in Havannah, and the garrison consisted of 6000 men; the whole population consequently amounted to 118,000 souls. In 1828 it was estimated at 125,000 individuals; and in 1840 at 130,000.

The streets are narrow, crooked, and generally unpaved: in the rainy season they are full of mud. A few of them contain well-built houses, especially the Calle de los Mercaderes. There are several good buildings among the churches, one of which now contains the remains of Christopher Columbus, which were formerly at S. Domingo, but were removed to this place when that town was ceded to the French (1795). The other large buildings, as the palace of the Government (Casa del Gobierno), that of the commandant of the marine, the arsenal, the post-office (correo), and the buildings used for the manufacture of tobacco, are less remarkable for their architecture than for their solidity. The town has a theatre, a circus for bull-fights, and two fine promenades, one called L'Ameda, within the town, and the other Paseo Extra Muros, without the town. There is a university, a seminary for Catholic priests, a patriotic society, and a botanic garden. Havannah is the seat of the Capitano-General, and of a bishop. The manufactures are not important, except those of cigars and chocolate. The commerce is very great, and still on the increase, though several other ports of Cuba have been opened to foreign vessels. More than half of the produce of the island destined for foreign markets is shipped at Havannah. The climate of the town is very unhealthy, and more than one half of the Europeans who arrive there are carried off in the course of one year, mostly by the yellow fever.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE Royal Italian Opera is announced to open on Tuesday next, April 3, with Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera;" the principal parts by Mlle. Frizzi, Mario, Graziani—the old cast, in fact.

At Her Majesty's Theatre the season commences on the 7th. The programme for the first night has not yet been made known.

The last Monday Popular Concert was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who arrived before the beginning of the first quartet—that is to say, the quartet was not begun until they arrived—and remained until the conclusion of the Kreutzer sonata, with which the concert terminated. The principal executants were M. Joachim, who appeared for the last time this season, M. Hallé, and M. Piatti. Mme. Arabella Goddard made her last appearance for some weeks to come, on Saturday, at the "Monday Popular" morning performance. It ought somehow to have been arranged that we should not lose such a pianist as Mme. Goddard and such a violinist as M. Joachim at the same time.

The past week has, in a musical point of view, been especially remarkable for performances of sacred music. Oratorios, and, of course, always the same oratorios, have been given, night after night, in the ill-ventilated—in fact, altogether unventilated—furnace called Exeter Hall. "The Messiah" has been played we do not know how many times, the Sacred Harmonic Society and the National Choral Society taking it on alternate nights.

The opera season does not begin on Tuesday next. It opens on Monday—at Asleys! At this novel operatic establishment Mr. E. T. Smith is the impresario. Mr. Haigh and Mr. Aynesley Cooke are among the principal singers, and the opera to be performed on Monday night is "Der Freischütz." In the incantation scene it is announced that the ghosts will be supplied by Professor Pepper, of Polytechnic renown.

STODARE'S SPHINX.—If we unveil the "mystery" which Colonel Stodare has been exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall for some time, we trust that we shall not incur the displeasure either of the inventor of "The Sphinx" or of those who intend paying it a visit. The Sphinx, be it known, is the object of a patent, as, indeed, everything is nowadays. The specification, which has just been made public, gives us the required information. In Colonel Stodare's exhibition, as almost everyone knows, a head appears on what seems to be an ordinary three-legged table, which stands in the centre of the stage. To all appearances the head is an independent member, which makes a speech and answers questions, quite as well as many an "independent member" in "another place." The secret lies in the table, which, instead of being open underneath, is occupied by two mirrors extending from the two back legs and meeting at the front leg. Now, if a spectator is ignorant of the existence of a mirror, he has no means of distinguishing reflected from real objects, unless they appear in unnatural positions. It is a law in optics that the reflected image of an object appears as far behind the mirror as the object is in front of it. It is obvious that by a proper arrangement of duplicate pictures of that part of the scene hidden by the table a reflection of those duplicates may be caused to appear in the mirrors underneath the table, and thus lead the spectator to imagine that he sees beyond the table, whereas all the time he is looking at a reflected image of the back scene. The triangular space enclosed by the glasses serves to contain the legs and body of the Sphinx, whose head appears on the top of the table.—*The Reader.*

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—A SELF-MADE GUILLOTINE.—A remarkable instance of self-destruction has occurred in a small room attached to the basement of the Sussex Hotel, Bonville-street, Fleet-street. It seems that for nearly two years a German named Vellens, by trade a carpenter, and of eccentric habits, had been lodging there. Of late his trade had served him but little, and his condition is reported to have been miserable in the extreme. His absence for some days had been remarked by some of the other lodgers, and on Tuesday morning the manager of the hotel determined on endeavouring to ascertain the cause. Accordingly, police-constable Gale was called in, and the door of the room in which the unfortunate man lived was forced open, when a sickening spectacle presented itself. The lifeless body of the man was seen partially lying on a form, face upwards, with one leg hanging down, the head being nearly severed, and the right hand clenching a razor. The floor was covered with dry clotted blood, from which it is supposed that the act was committed nearly a week since. The arrangements for effecting his own death must have taken the deceased some time to accomplish. A wooden bedstead and a form were the chief articles of furniture in the room, in which was a small cupboard. The door of the cupboard was found open, with the bedstead placed near it, the form being fixed alongside. The poor fellow had employed a hatchet, used in his trade, in which he bored a hole, but finding the leverage not suited to his purpose, he made another higher up the handle. This he fixed to the bedpost by a screw, and a piece of strong rope was then procured, to which was attached a heavy stone. The rope was then thrown over the cupboard-door—the end being fastened on the one side and the stone hanging over the other. He must then have placed himself on his back on the form, raised the hatchet, and put his head so as to meet it when it fell. In this position he cut the rope with the razor, and the stone falling on the hatchet, his death must have been instantaneous.

THE ROAD MURDER.—Mr. Baker, Inspector of Factories, in his annual report, makes the following remarks:—"Mr. Sub-Inspector Kent has been at length enabled to resume those active exertions which his unhappy position in the public mind had so long rendered him incapable of. With respect to him, I venture now to advert for a few moments to that which I can speak of, perhaps, better than anybody else—namely, the wrong which has been done him by the public for so long a period in condemning him, almost unheard, in a matter so vitally important to him in every way, and from which he is now, I trust, completely exonerated. It is a proverbial too true to repeat, and many have found it so in life, that they who have done a man an injury never forgive him. Yet there has been an exception to this axiom in Mr. Kent's case; for no less important a person than the Mayor of a large manufacturing town was lately heard to declare that, so deeply did he feel the injury which he himself had committed on Mr. Kent by condemning him unheard, if a national subscription was commenced on his behalf, he would be one of the first and largest contributors to it. I am sure I can say, if the tenour of Mr. Kent's life for the last four years had been known to the world as well as I have been able to observe it, his anxiety to clear his name from unmerited condemnation, only rendered more intense by the agony of doubt as to the actual criminal, the threatened blindness of his wife, now unhappily terminated in paralysis; the isolation of all his children from society, added to the cares of an infant family almost dependent upon a comparatively small office held by one advanced in life, that public sympathy, always generous to suffering, and doubly so to injustice, might have probably replaced the sum he has been compelled to appropriate from his private resources, partly in elucidating so mysterious a murder, and partly in the defence of his wretched child, who, as a woman, has done what she could to vindicate the reputation of her family and to clear it from a participation in her crime. Soon after the Road murder first attracted public notice I was obliged to ask Mr. Kent's removal from Wiltshire into a quiet district in Wales when that which he was in would not tolerate him; and when I would have sent him to another, that also threatened to rise in public array against him to avert my intention. Thus driven from district to district, a mark and a scoff for everybody, his distress of mind can only be faintly imagined, but cannot be portrayed. His name is, however, clear from the foul blot which it has so long sustained from the act of wild revenge of a child, who, to say the least of it, was born of a mother who for years lived and who died insane; and it seemed to me due to him that I should take this opportunity of referring to the circumstance, in the hope that there may be left to him many years of official services now that so much of his past calamity is being forgotten."

#### FINE ARTS.

##### THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE young blood infused into this society has done all it could do to restore vitality to the body artistic. But its opportunities are not great. To paint more important pictures than heretofore, and to be able to ensure their being on the line, may assist to raise the character of the exhibition; but when that is done the power of the new members ceases, and the old abuses they cannot remedy go far to nullify the effect of their best efforts. With few exceptions, the pictures in the gallery are beneath criticism. And yet there are good painters enough to fill even the Suffolk-street rooms, to be counted with a moment's reflection. How is it that the gallery does not contain their works? We believe that the system—if system it may be called—of hanging has had much to do with this. Artists who find their pictures skied or floored, while rubbish goes on the line, get tired of Suffolk-street. It appears to us that the plan adopted in the hanging must be something of this sort: First of all, all members' pictures are put on the line; that done, some active understrapper, with a 2-ft. rule, goes among the other canvases, as they recline with their faces to the wall, and picks out such frames as will fit in well and fill up interstices, without the slightest regard to merit. Unless any of the "packing" pictures happen to be so bright as to kill that of a member, this arrangement is not disturbed. Frames are fitted in, sinking to the matting and soaring to the ceiling. Such overcrowding is suicidal under any circumstances. Nothing is more tiring, physically, than an hour in a picture-gallery, even when the eye is saved much labour by the knowledge that above and below a certain line no good pictures will be found. But at Suffolk-street there is no such respite; the rule—the 2-ft. rule—of the society may send one of the best pictures up to the cornice or down to the cocoanut-fibre. How much the labour of the critic is needlessly intensified is a matter of more interest to ourselves than the public. But of the injustice done to non-members, the injury to art, and the discredit to the society, we may speak. The ill-treated painter of merit retires disgusted to fairer fields. The complacent duffer stops: he is well treated here, and has no chance elsewhere. The visitor is wearied with bad pictures, baffled in his search for good ones; and the society loses its reputation, and will by and by lose its profits.

Our remarks about the hanging apply to the oil-colour gallery. The water-colour room is excellently hung—but for one thing. Some feet of spoiled paper might have been advantageously dispensed with from the ceiling downwards; but in this case only inferior works have been thus suspended in air, and it is not necessary to waste time on them.

There is another suggestion which we would throw out for the society, which, however, we hardly expect them to adopt. There is a time when Bishops retire on a superannuation pension. There might be a time when some of the older members should retire on pensions—the said pensions to be paid out of the extra profits that would be derived from the exhibition when its walls were less monopolised by painters who have painted their best. When we have mentioned Messrs. Barnes, Bayliss, Clint, Cole, Hayes, Pettitt, Pyne, Syer, and Wilson, we have named about all who by their works do anything to raise the character of the society. We might name almost as many whose pictures disgrace it, and are only fit to swing at tavern-doors or hang in pawnbrokers' windows.

We have spoken thus plainly because there appears to be evinced among the new members a desire to raise the society to its proper place. So long as it was, apparently, a calm and contented corpse, we could only shrug our shoulders and lament inwardly. Now, when a spirit of improvement is developed, we may speak out frankly, in the belief that, by so doing, we shall strengthen the hands of the reformers. We hope next year to be able to congratulate the society on a marked improvement, on more sensible arrangements, and on a finer show of better-hung works. And, as we have been candid in condemning now, so shall we be glad and ready to applaud and encourage any future efforts for the better.

Having said thus much, we may quit generals for particulars. The place of honour, opposite the fireplace, has been given, and very justly, to the picture of Mr. E. C. Barnes, a new member of the society, but an artist whose rapid upward career has been long watched by the cognoscenti. In "Passion and Patience" (213) he has proved his mastery of humour, as he did his appreciation of pathos in "Never Again," in Mr. Wallis's gallery, an engraving of which picture we presented to our readers. A young lady, a victim of the tender "passion," is sorely puzzled how to write an answer to her lover. She has scribbled and torn up several rough draughts, but is still dissatisfied. Meantime, the messenger who waits the answer has his "patience" terribly tried, and yawns with the most unmistakable weariness. The girl's figure is graceful and expressive; the man's full of quaint truth; while the harmony of composition and of colour is beyond praise. These qualities have always distinguished Mr. Barnes's works, before he rose by his choice and treatment of high and difficult subjects to the position he now holds. They are discernible in his other picture, "The Balcony" (367), over which a Spanish beauty leans to bewitch the passing cavalero with that cloak and that cigarette of which we read so much in Mr. Sala's letters from Madrid.

A large picture of "The Crossing of the Brzeni in Poland by the French Army in 1812" (69), by M. Sucholowski, is a clever picture, painted with the greyneyness of tone which distinguishes the foreign school; but not altogether faultless in its composition. Another artist of the foreign school, M. Thom, contributes "Gossip" (113), an exquisite work—so good, in fact, that it has been put on the floor instead of the line by those excellent judges, the hangers of the society. "A Venetian Well" (167), by Mr. Hayllar, is one of the best things of his we have seen recently. There is less of the manner he was beginning to show, and less of the hard glaring colour and sweetness than we have regretted to observe in his work of late.

Mr. F. Holl, junior, is fast taking a foremost place in his profession. His "Boulogne Fish Child" (241) is a little gem—charmingly natural in arrangement, sound in colour, and honest in handling. "Is It a Purse or a Coffin?" (112) is another unaffected little study, with a capital firelight effect.

"A Votre Santé" (295), by Mr. D. T. White, is a characteristic little head of a French soldier. There is great "go" about this as about "Une Matelotte" (678), though in this last the pose of the arms is needlessly ungraceful, and in both there is a little heaviness in the shadows. Mr. White must take more pains, and not hope to achieve without toiling. That he can work well and honestly his picture in the Academy last year proved beyond a doubt.

"Job in his Adversity" (311), by Mr. A. A. Hunt, is a picture which, with much that might be improved, gives evidence of such earnest and well-directed work that we shall look to see more of it. Two clever little companion pictures by Mr. T. Morten, "Camp" (218) and "Court" (315), have, by the excellent arrangement of the society, been divorced most effectually. But they possess quite merit enough to run alone. We are glad to see Mr. Morten assuming the brush again; last year we missed him on the canvas, glad as we were to meet with him on the wood.

"The Present" (585), by Mr. Fitzgerald, is a departure from his usual class of subjects, but full of merit. The figure of the old monk who accepts the pleasing gift from the young girl is admirable. But excellent as the picture is, we cannot but wish that an artist with so pleasing a fancy and so fruitful an imagination as Mr. Fitzgerald possesses had given us a less commonplace subject. We must return to this gallery next week.

AN ENGLISH HERMIT.—For some two or three weeks a very strange character has been living near Seaton Snook, Northumberland. He has for a habitation the body of a cab vehicle, which is secured to the bottom of a boat, and which he has fitted up with a fireplace, shelves, seats, and a small table. His food is fish—chiefly mussels. His personal appearance is anything but inviting, wearing, as he does, old-fashioned and dirty apparel, and shaggy beard. He is rather fond of reading out of some old law books; and from the style of his reading one would judge he had been favoured with a good education. He attends regularly at Seaton Church.

#### HOMELESS BOYS OF LONDON.

THE following letter has been addressed to the newspapers by the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Williams, secretary of the Boys' Refuge, on behalf of the movement recently commenced for rescuing the homeless boys of London from poverty and crime:—

Sir,—The information obtained at the supper given in the Queen-street Refuge to about 200 of the wild and wandering boys of London, on the 14th of February, has determined us to make an appeal to the public sympathy. There can be no doubt that the class is numerous, and made up of lads varying in age from six or seven years up to sixteen. It is equally clear that they are the seed-plot of a large proportion of the crime and violence that disturb the peace and safety of the metropolis.

Assuming the individuals assembled at the supper to be fair samples of the entire body, and having aided our judgment by the examination of several others, we have come to the conclusion that a very great number have no parents at all; that many have lost one parent; that many, through the desertion or misconduct of their parents, have practically no home; and that some few are mere truant boys, who lead a roving life because they dislike domestic order.

In any effort that may be made great care will be taken to distinguish between the deserving and undeserving claimants.

Their education is, of course, very low, amounting, in truth, to almost nothing at all. The little that any of them know has been acquired by short and irregular attendance at ragged schools—a fact which will remove the surprise expressed by many visitors at the supper that the lads seemed to be more or less acquainted with the music and words of several hymns.

Though in tatters and dirty, they enjoy a fund of physical strength far exceeding the health of those children who live perpetually in close and filthy courts and overcrowded houses. Their intelligence is remarkable, and, so far as we can form an opinion from the experience during five weeks of some fifty or sixty of these lads, they appear desirous of instruction and ready to submit to rule and discipline if it be administered with kindness.

We appeal to the public to aid us in a plan for the recovery, year by year, of many hundreds of these young castaways.

We propose a "Home in the Country," near London, and a ship to be moored in the Thames. The "Home in the Country" would receive the lads of inferior health and less adventurous disposition; the ship those who might be trained for emigration or a maritime career. By boating, sailing, and teaching in the various departments of naval industry, many might be qualified to supply the want of well-prepared boys so generally felt by the commercial and Royal services.

We have obtained from the Admiralty the promise of a ship on the condition of undertaking every expense both of adaptation and repair, and we hope to place it under a distinct sub-committee of experienced gentlemen, though directly connected with the refuge in Great Queen-street.

The lads would not be taken in at a lower age than ten, nor at a higher age than fifteen. Two years in some cases, and one year in others, of training would be sufficient.

The sum required to accomplish these purposes would be £3000 for an outfit and a start in the work, with an annual income of £6000. With this we could safely engage to have 400 boys always under training for service, and to dispose of at least 200 each year, and thus do something towards the abatement of this deplorable waste of physical and moral energies, and the conversion, God helping us, of what is now a scourge into a positive blessing.

Contributions will be received at the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.; and at Messrs. Ransom and Co's, 1, Pall-mall East, S.W.

It is requested that all persons sending contributions will send also their addresses, and state to which of the two purposes they are to be assigned.

#### LIFE AND DEATH IN A LONDON BAKEHOUSE.

ON Saturday last, Mr. W. Payne, City Coroner, held an inquiry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital touching the death of a journeyman baker, named George Spriggs, aged fifty-four years. Alice Spriggs, 6, York-place, Hoxton, said that the deceased had been employed as a journeyman by Mr. Wheeler, baker, of No. 7, Cow-cross-street. His hours of work were from five o'clock p.m. on one day until two o'clock p.m. the next. He then lay down in his clothes for three hours, and went back to the bakehouse again. That was the regular course for the last six weeks. He had been in the employ of Mr. Wheeler for two years, and it was always much the same. He had not taken off his clothes since Friday week. Last Monday evening (two days before his death) he complained of dizziness when near the furnace. He was too much continued. Mr. John Wheeler, 7, Cow-cross-street, Smithfield, said the deceased came to work on Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, and that was the general hour. Mrs. Spriggs denied that statement, and said that five o'clock was the hour at which the deceased left home to go straight to the shop. Mr. Wheeler said that, as the deceased had had feet, countless he took a long time to walk from Hoxton. When he arrived, at seven o'clock, he made the "sponge"; at eleven he made the dough; he then attended to little odd jobs, such as getting the coals ready, &c.; he then heated the oven, and at half-past three o'clock in the morning "threw the dough out." He then called witness to set the dough in the oven to make the bread. He used to eat his breakfast about eight or nine o'clock, and then take out the bread to the customers. At two o'clock he generally "knocked off" work, and did not return until either five or seven in the evening. On Wednesday evening when he came he seemed in his usual state. On Thursday morning at 3.30 he called witness. When witness went down stairs a few minutes after he found deceased lying down on the "dough lead," and he said, "Oh, my poor head! It is so bad. Lay me down on some sacks." The witness put him down as he wished, and Mrs. Wheeler made some tea for him. He became insensible. Witness called a cab, but the cabman refused to take the deceased home. A doctor was sent for, but one said he was ill and another refused to come. Ultimately he was removed to the hospital in a cab, and was there found to be dead. In answer to the Coroner, the witness said that he employed but one man. There was not half work enough for him. The air in the bakehouse was pure. It was not hot. It was well ventilated. The deceased could have gone home between the hours of seven and eleven o'clock in the evening, but he did not do so because his feet were bad. He used to lie down in the bakehouse for three hours. In reply to the Coroner, the witness added there was no way as matters stand to prevent a man's rest being broken, without doing away with nightwork altogether. The state of the journeyman bakers is a disgrace to the country, but the public will have hot rolls and hot bread in the morning. He tried day work; but, when people came into his shop and he had no hot bread to give them, they went to other bakers who did nightwork, and he only lost custom. Mr. Eck, house surgeon, said the deceased was brought into the hospital dead from apoplexy. There was long-standing disease of the arteries of the brain, which had given way. The heat of the bakehouse might have accelerated the deceased's death. The Coroner said that the state of things disclosed during the inquiry was very deplorable, and it was to be hoped that publicity would lead to the amelioration of the lot of the journeyman bakers. A verdict of "Death from apoplexy" was returned, and several of the jury expressed their strong disapprobation of the system of nightwork and the excessive hours of labour in the bakehouse.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—On Saturday last, by an Order in Council, the provisions of the Act of Parliament passed in the previous Session, forbidding the removal of cattle, are continued from the 25th of March to the 16th of April. The official returns indicate a slight falling off in the number of animals attacked, there being 257 fewer cases reported in the week ending March 17 as compared with March 10, and 1658 as compared with March 3.

DEATH OF MR. GORDON-CUMMING.—Mr. Gordon-Cumming, whose marvellous hunting adventures in South Africa some twenty years since gave him a world-wide reputation, expired at his residence, at Fort Augustus, on Saturday morning last. He first exhibited the trophies of his skill and daring in London at the time of the Great Exhibition, in 1851, and since that period he has shown the collection in different parts of the country. For the last eight years the "mighty hunter" had located himself at Fort Augustus, where his museum of curiosities formed a source of attraction to passengers by the route of the Caledonian Canal. In person the deceased was remarkable for his great height and massive symmetry of build; with handsome Highland features and the eye of the eagle, he was physically a king of men. Some ten days ago, it is said, he ordered his coffin; and previous to his death he made his will, leaving all of which he died possessed to his daughter, a girl in her twelfth year. Deceased was about forty-nine years of age.

NEITHER PADDLE NOR SCREW.—On Saturday last a private trial was made of a new principle of motion, as applied to vessels, entitled the Hydraulic Propeller, Ruthven's patent. The Nautilus, to which the power has been applied, was built expressly to show that it can, with less horsepower than ordinary river-boats, equal them in speed. The Nautilus, at the trial on Saturday, started from Vauxhall Bridge pier at eleven o'clock in the morning, and ran up and down the Thames in company with the Citizen and other river steamers, and held way with them steadily, gaining a little on some. She ran between Vauxhall and Westminster Bridges with the wind and tide in 4 min. 26 sec., and against in 8 min. 22 sec., being at the rate of 13.5 and 7.2 miles per hour respectively, or at an average speed of 10.35 miles per hour—say 10½. She then started down the river, and when off the Tunnel Pier, with both strong wind and tide in her favour, going at full speed, was made to stop suddenly by reversing the valves. She stopped dead in less than ten seconds and in about a quarter of her length. Her Majesty's ironclad gun-boat Waterwitch, now being built, is to be fitted with the new propeller, which is nothing more nor less than machinery worked by steam-engine. The water is discharged in a heavy stream on both sides of the vessel, consequently there is nothing outside the vessel to be injured by any accident. Another important novelty is that the vessel is quite independent of her rudder, and is worked under the complete control of the master, officer of the watch, or man on deck, without any communication with the engine. The Nautilus is also fitted with Ruthven's steering-apparatus, an invention which gives a large amount of power to the rudder.



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900s., 901s., 902s., 903s., 904s., 905s., 906s., 907s., 908s., 909s.,  
910s., 911s., 912s., 913s., 914s., 915s., 916s., 917s., 918s., 919s.,  
920s., 921s., 922s., 923s., 924s., 925s., 926s., 927s., 928s., 929s.,  
930s., 931s., 932s., 933s., 934s., 935s., 936s., 937s., 938s., 939s.,  
940s., 941s., 942s., 943s., 944s., 945s., 946s., 947s., 948s., 949s.,  
950s., 951s., 952s., 953s., 954s., 955s., 956s., 957s., 958s., 959s.,  
960s., 961s., 962s., 963s., 964s., 965s., 966s., 967s., 968s., 969s.,  
970s., 971s., 972s., 973s., 974s., 975s., 976s., 977s., 978s., 979s.,  
980s., 981s., 982s., 983s., 984s., 985s., 986s., 987s., 988s., 989s.,  
990s., 991s., 992s., 993s., 994s., 995s., 996s., 997s., 998s., 999s.,  
1000s., 1001s., 1002s., 1003s., 1004s., 1005s., 1006s., 1007s., 1008s.,  
1009s., 1010s., 1011s., 1012s., 1013s., 1014s., 1015s., 1016s., 1017s.,  
1018s., 1019s., 1020s., 1021s., 1022s., 1023s., 1024s., 1025s., 1026s.,  
1027s., 1028s., 1029s., 1030s., 1031s., 1032s., 1033s., 1034s., 1035s.,  
1036s., 1037s., 1038s., 1039s., 1040s., 1041s., 1042s., 1043s., 1044s.,  
1045s., 1046s., 1047s., 1048s., 1049s., 1050s., 1051s., 1052s., 1053s.,  
1054s., 1055s., 1056s., 1057s., 1058s., 1059s., 1060s., 1061s., 1062s.,  
1063s., 1064s., 1065s., 1066s., 1067s., 1068s., 1069s., 1070s., 1071s.,  
1072s., 1073s., 1074s., 1075s., 1076s., 1077s., 1078s., 1079s., 1080s.,  
1081s., 1082s., 1083s., 1084s., 1085s., 1086s., 1087s., 1088s., 1089s.,  
1090s., 1091s., 1092s., 1093s., 1094s., 1095s., 1096s., 1097s., 1098s.,  
1099s., 1100s., 1101s., 1102s., 1103s., 1104s., 1105s., 1106s., 1107s.,  
1108s., 1109s., 1110s., 1111s., 1112s., 1113s., 1114s., 1115s., 1116s.,  
1117s., 1118s., 1119s., 1120s., 1121s., 1122s., 1123s., 1124s., 1125s.,  
1126s., 1127s., 1128s., 1129s., 1130s., 1131s., 1132s., 1133s., 1134s.,  
1135s., 1136s., 1137s., 1138s., 1139s., 1140s., 1141s., 1142s., 1143s.,  
1144s., 1145s., 1146s., 1147s., 1148s., 1149s., 1150s., 1151s., 1152s.,  
1153s., 1154s., 1155s., 1156s., 1157s., 1158s., 1159s., 1160s., 1161s.,  
1162s., 1163s., 1164s., 1165s., 1166s., 1167s., 1168s., 1169s., 1170s.,  
1171s., 1172s., 1173s., 1174s., 1175s., 1176s., 1177s., 1178s., 1179s.,  
1180s., 1181s., 1182s., 1183s., 1184s., 1185s., 1186s., 1187s., 1188s.,  
1189s., 1190s., 1191s., 1192s., 1193s., 1194s., 1195s., 1196s., 1197s.,  
1198s., 1199s., 1200s., 1201s., 1202s., 1203s., 1204s., 1205s., 1206s.,  
1207s., 1208s., 1209s., 1210s., 1211s., 1212s., 1213s., 1214s., 1215s.,  
1216s., 1217s., 1218s., 1219s., 1220s., 1221s., 1222s., 1223s., 1224s.,  
1225s., 1226s., 1227s., 1228s., 1229s., 1230s., 1231s., 1232s., 1233s.,  
1234s., 1235s., 1236s., 1237s., 1238s., 1239s., 1240s., 1241s., 1242s.,  
1243s., 1244s., 1245s., 1246s., 1247s., 1248s., 1249s., 1250s., 1251s.,  
1252s., 1253s., 1254s., 1255s., 1256s., 1257s., 1258s., 1259s., 1260s.,  
1261s., 1262s., 1263s., 1264s., 1265s., 1266s., 1267s., 1268s., 1269s.,  
1270s., 1271s., 1272s., 1273s., 1274s., 1275s., 1276s., 1277s., 1278s.,  
1279s., 1280s., 1281s., 1282s., 1283s., 1284s., 1285s., 1286s., 1287s.,  
1288s., 1289s., 1290s., 1291s., 1292s., 1293s., 1294s., 1295s., 1296s.,  
1297s., 1298s., 1299s., 1300s., 1301s., 1302s., 1303s., 1304s., 1305s.,  
1306s., 1307s., 1308s., 1309s., 1310s., 1311s., 1312s., 1313s., 1314s.,  
1315s., 1316s., 1317s., 1318s., 1319s., 1320s., 1321s., 1322s., 1323s.,  
1324s., 1325s., 1326s., 1327s., 1328s., 1329s., 1330s., 1331s., 1332s.,  
1333s., 1334s., 1335s., 1336s., 1337s., 1338s., 1339s., 1340s., 1341s.,  
1342s., 1343s., 1344s., 1345s., 1346s., 1347s., 1348s., 1349s., 1350s.,  
1351s., 1352s., 1353s., 1354s., 1355s., 1356s., 1357s., 1358s., 1359s.,  
1360s., 1361s., 1362s., 1363s., 1364s., 1365s., 1366s., 1367s., 1368s.,  
1369s., 1370s., 1371s., 1372s., 1373s., 1374s., 1375s., 1376s., 1377s.,  
1378s., 1379s., 1380s., 1381s., 1382s., 1383s., 1384s., 1385s., 1386s.,  
1387s., 1388s., 1389s., 1390s., 1391s., 1392s., 1393s., 1394s., 1395s.,  
1396s., 1397s., 1398s., 1399s., 1400s.,